

Frameworks of the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

Version 10

April 2018



Notes

1. As the result of national and international trends and developments, which the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (the Board) has agreed to adopt, the contents of this document are subject to ongoing refinement and enhancement.
2. The Board adheres as closely as possible to the policies, principles, guidelines, and practices in this Frameworks document; however, from time to time there may be exceptions.
3. The original legislation governing geographic naming, the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946, was reviewed from April 2003. It was replaced by the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008, which came into effect on 1 November 2008 with the exception of sections 32 and 33, which were enacted a year later on 1 November 2009. On 12 December 2012, the Act was amended with the addition of sections 31A and 32(1A) and corresponding definitions in section 4.
4. This tenth version of the Frameworks document includes various updates.

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Frameworks of the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

1 Overview

Introduction

Place names are not only spatial reference points to identify, locate, and describe where we are on the land and undersea, they are also important signposts of the historical and cultural influences and values of the people who gave them.

Place names are *ngā pou taunaha*: the memorial markers of the landscape.

The naming process often identifies some sense of belonging, rights to land, or uses of land, and in that sense, names are a form of cadastre or property ownership.

Names, with the terrain and the cadastre, link the land to the people, and both represent the marks of people on the land.

Categories of names

In New Zealand there are seven main categories of names:

1. Māori names derived from an oral tradition, which are regarded as *taonga*¹ of the people and have traditionally been passed on from generation to generation. These names are often associated with historic events and persons.
2. Māori names adopted or adapted by Europeans, sometimes attributed to the wrong location, misspelt, or corrupted in some way.
3. Māori versions or transliterations of foreign place names, for example:
Atene = Athens
Ranana = London
Hiruharama = Jerusalem
4. Names brought by European explorers, settlers and their descendants.
5. Names given since European settlement to commemorate people, events, physical characteristics or other associations with a place.
6. Dual names, which combine a Māori name with a non-Māori name. Dual names equally represent both histories and cultures within New Zealand.
7. Alternative names, which allow for either or any of the official names to be used as the official name.

Continued on next page

¹ See the glossary.

1 Overview, continued

Categories of names (continued)

Antarctic names and names for undersea features have different categories.

- For more on Antarctic names, see page 72.
 - For more on names for undersea features, see page 92.
-

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2 About New Zealand

Location

New Zealand is located in the southwest Pacific Ocean, some 2,000 km east of Australia in temperate latitudes. It lies close to the 180 meridian, extending between 162°E longitude and 173°W longitude, and between the 33rd and 53rd parallels of South latitude².



Geology

New Zealand was created from collision and uplift along the boundaries of the Pacific and Australian tectonic plates. Its landscape is characterised by high and steep mountains, rugged landscapes and volcanic activity.

New Zealand consists of two major islands—the North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui (115,000 km²) and the South Island or Te Waipounamu (151,000 km²)—and several smaller islands. The North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui has a number of large volcanoes and highly active thermal areas. The South Island or Te Waipounamu is dominated by the Southern Alps / Kā Tiritiri o te Moana, with Aoraki / Mount Cook as the highest peak at 3724 m. These mountains form a spine of peaks running almost the length of the South Island or Te Waipounamu.

New Zealand's EEZ³ and continental shelf cover an area greater than Europe. A map showing the extent of New Zealand's continental shelf can be viewed here:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/about-linz/what-were-doing/projects/new-zealand-continental-shelf-project/map-continental-shelf>

The first settlers

New Zealand was discovered and settled by Polynesian people from the islands of the Pacific in about 800–950 AD.⁴ Polynesians were renowned for their ability to navigate the vast expanses of the Pacific Ocean. These people were the ancestors of the present tangata whenua⁵, Māori, who gave many of the names in this country.

New Zealand's connections with the Pacific can be traced through many names brought from Polynesia and the naming stories or traditions found in New Zealand, the Cook Islands, Tahiti, and Hawai'i.

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² See the New Zealand Boundaries Act 1963.

³ Exclusive Economic Zone.

⁴ To read more about when New Zealand was first settled, refer to Te Ara: The Encyclopedia of New Zealand, particularly <https://teara.govt.nz/en/history/page-1>.

⁵ See the glossary.

2 About New Zealand, continued

European discovery

In 1642, the Dutch explorer Abel Tasman briefly sailed along the west coast of New Zealand. Captain James Cook circumnavigated the country in 1769 and was the first European known to have set foot in the country, claiming it for the British Crown, and opening the way for colonial settlement.

British settlement

After Captain James Cook claimed New Zealand for the British Crown, sealers were the first to arrive in the 1790s, followed by missionaries and British settlers from the early 1800s.

In 1840 the British government entered into the Treaty of Waitangi with some Māori chiefs of New Zealand. In 1901 New Zealand became a self-governing Dominion. It is still a member of the British Commonwealth.

The people

New Zealand's people are principally descended from Polynesian, that is, Māori, and European descent. English and Māori are the two official spoken languages. English is most widely used, although the use of te reo Māori⁶ is increasing due to the revival of Māoritanga. New Zealand has an estimated population of just over 4.6 million, of whom about 15 % are Māori or of Māori descent.



Figure 1: William Forster (year unknown?) *August 1880, the Hinemoa towing the iron hulled Shaw Savill sailing ship St Leonards at Wellington* [Painting]. Held as part of the P A Edmiston Trust collection, on indefinite loan to the New Zealand National Maritime Museum. Reproduced by permission of the New Zealand National Maritime Museum.

⁶ See the glossary.

Part One: Statutory Framework

3 Overview

Introduction

The New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa is a statutory body of Government, operating under the New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008. The Board also operates in terms of its policies, principles, and practices that have evolved from decisions, investigations, precedent, international trends, liaison, and cooperation. Since its first Act in 1946, the Board has pursued statutory compliance as its first priority, but has not ignored the lessons of history nor the wisdom and experience of its predecessor organisations and its international contemporaries.

The Board is responsible for official geographic naming in New Zealand, its territorial waters and offshore islands, the undersea features of its continental shelf, and the Ross Sea region of Antarctica. It also reviews and concurs with the naming of Crown protected areas administered by the Department of Conservation.

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This section contains these topics:

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Figure 2: Road sign (Graeme Blick, 2002).

4 Place naming history

British naming After British settlement, place names given by the new settlers appeared in increasing numbers.

The Royal Geographic Society of London supervised legislative provisions for place naming in New Zealand, until the Designations of Districts Act 1894, which gave the Governor-General of New Zealand authority to alter or assign place names in the colony.

Reasons for an authority on naming One of the early reasons for the need for a naming authority on place names was to avoid confusion in the naming of post offices, railway stations and other administrative infrastructure.

The Honorary Geographic Board of New Zealand In 1924, the Minister of Lands approved the formation of a Board to adjudicate on questions generally concerning place and feature names in New Zealand.

The first Board, known as the Honorary Geographic Board of New Zealand, lacked the necessary power to implement its decisions and acted only in an advisory capacity. In 1946, the present Board was established under the now repealed New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946. The Board continues under the current New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008.

The New Zealand Geographic Board The New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa (the Board) is a statutory body governed by the NZGB Act 2008. Its chief function is to make provision for the naming of geographic features and Crown protected areas in New Zealand, its offshore islands, undersea features on New Zealand's continental shelf, and the Ross Dependency of Antarctica.

New Zealand's role in Antarctica Antarctic naming was not specifically included under the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946, but since then New Zealand has become more involved in the administration of the Ross Dependency in Antarctica, while supporting the Antarctic Treaty System agreed in 1959. This involvement has included survey, mapping and charting activities. To that end, the Board became the New Zealand Antarctic place names authority by a Cabinet Directive in 1956.

New Zealand's continued role in Antarctica is one of the factors that lead to a review of the 1946 Act. Antarctic naming is specifically provided for in the 2008 legislation.

5 The NZGB Act 2008

The NZGB Act 2008

Following a review of the 1946 Act that began in 2003, Government decided to replace that Act with new legislation that modernised official place naming and the Board's role and jurisdiction. The New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008⁷ was the result of the review.

Purpose of the NZGB Act 2008

The purposes of the NZGB Act 2008 set out under section 3 are to:

- (a) provide for—
 - (i) the continuation of the New Zealand Geographic Board as the same body as that established under the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946, with the primary responsibility for naming geographic features and Crown protected areas; and
 - (ii) the membership of the Board, so as to ensure adequate representation on the Board of community and government interests; and
 - (iii) the administration of the Board; and
 - (b) establish the jurisdiction of the Board; and
 - (c) set out the Board's powers, functions, and duties, in particular providing for the Board to assign, approve, alter, or discontinue the use of official geographic names for geographic features within its jurisdiction, so as to achieve a coordinated and standardised approach to official geographic names; and
 - (d) provide effective notification, consultation, and decision-making procedures for naming geographic features; and
 - (e) provide the means for appropriate recognition to be accorded to cultural and heritage values associated with geographic features; and
 - (f) enable certain administrative needs of government (including local government) to be met; and
 - (g) provide for the Board's role of reviewing proposals to assign official geographic names to Crown protected areas; and
 - (h) ensure the provision of, and public access to, an authoritative record of official geographic names; and
 - (i) repeal the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946.
-

Unstated individual rights

The NZGB Act 2008 does not give any indication or direction about how the process of assigning names should proceed. The Board may regulate its own procedures. The right of individual New Zealanders to suggest names is an important part of the process. In fact, the public of New Zealand have significant responsibilities in this process.

⁷ For a copy of the NZGB Act 2008, refer to <http://www.legislation.govt.nz>

6 Scope of the Board

Principal functions of the Board

The Board has the primary responsibility for naming geographic features and Crown protected areas. Its principal functions, which are set out in section 10 of the NZGB Act 2008, are to:

- assign an official geographic name
 - approve a recorded name as an official geographic name
 - alter an official geographic name or recorded name by substituting another name, or correcting the spelling of the name
 - discontinue the use of an official geographic name or recorded name
 - investigate and determine the position or extent of the geographic feature in respect of which the Board assigns an official geographic name, approves a recorded name, or alters the official geographic name
 - review any proposal to assign a name to or alter the name of a Crown protected area.
-

Jurisdiction

The Board's jurisdiction⁸ includes:

- New Zealand, which includes offshore islands: the Antipodes Island, Bounty Islands, Auckland Island, Campbell Island / Motu Ihupuku, Chatham, Kermadec, and Snares Islands / Tini Heke⁹
 - the territorial sea, which extends to 12 nautical miles from the low-water mark on the coast¹⁰
 - the continental shelf of New Zealand¹¹
 - the Ross Dependency¹² of Antarctica¹³, and, where relevant, parts of Antarctica outside the Ross Dependency.
-

Names within the Board's scope

These are names that can be assigned, altered, or discontinued on advice, approval, determination, concurrence, or adoption, by the Board:

- names for geographic features and places¹⁴
 - names for undersea features
 - names for Antarctic features
 - names for Crown protected areas, such as national parks and reserves
 - names that arise from a Treaty of Waitangi settlement
 - names that arise from a recognition agreement under the Marine and Coastal Area (Takutai Moana) Act 2011.
-

Continued on next page

⁸ Refer to section 8 of the NZGB Act 2008.

⁹ Refer to the New Zealand Boundaries Act 1963 for the limits of New Zealand, described in latitude and longitude.

¹⁰ Refer to the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977 for the exact boundaries of the New Zealand Territorial Sea.

¹¹ Refer to section 2(1) of the Continental Shelf Act 1964.

¹² Refer to section 7(1) of the Antarctic (Environmental Protection) Act 1994.

¹³ Refer to section 2(1) of the Antarctic Act 1960.

¹⁴ Refer to definitions under section 4 of the NZGB Act 2008.

6 Scope of the Board, continued

Exclusions

The Board does not have responsibility for these types of names:

- The name of New Zealand.¹⁵ To amend this name would require an act of Parliament.
- The new name of a local authority district or region. These names are the responsibility of the Local Government Commission under the Local Government Act 2002. Note that the Board can alter the name of a district or region at the consent or request of a local authority (section 11(2) of the NZGB Act 2008).
- The name of a ward or subdivision of a district. These names are the responsibility of the Local Government Commission under the Local Government Act 2002.
- The name of a street or a road. Local authorities are responsible for these names under the Local Government Act 2002.¹⁶
- The name of an electorate. Electorate names are the responsibility of the Representation Commission.
- Names for homesteads, lighthouses, buildings, golf courses, and other private places.
- Names for tracks and walkways. These names are assigned by either the relevant territorial authority or the Department of Conservation.
- Names for reserves vested in local authorities¹⁷.

Advisory role

New names or changes to names can occur as a result of a Treaty of Waitangi settlement agreement. In these cases, the Board's role is consultative or advisory only. Refer to pages 16 and 17 for more on the Board's role in Treaty of Waitangi settlements.

¹⁵ Refer to section 8(3) of the NZGB Act 2008.

¹⁶ Note that in the past, predecessor organisations of the Board have made exceptions and approved a number of road and street names. See Board minutes 21 September 1939 (Vol 1).

¹⁷ Refer to the definition of **Crown protected area** under section 4 of the NZGB Act 2008.

7 Types of names

Official geographic names

If there is an official geographic name for a geographic feature or Crown protected area, that name must be used in all official documents (section 32 of the NZGB Act 2008).

The definition of official geographic name in section 4 of the NZGB Act 2008 includes names

- assigned, approved, adopted, validated, or altered by the Board under the NZGB Act 2008
 - published in the *Gazette* by the Board under the 1946 Act
 - assigned or altered under a Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Act
 - assigned to, or altered for, a geographic feature in Antarctica
 - assigned to, or altered for, a Crown protected area under an enactment.
-

Recorded names

A recorded name is one that appears in at least two publicly available publications or databases that, in the Board's opinion, are authoritative.

A recorded name can be approved or adopted as an official geographic name or be discontinued without public consultation. This is known as the fast track process.

If the Board is of the opinion that there may be public objection for those recorded names within territorial New Zealand, then it must follow the full statutory process.

Refer to sections 4, 24 and 26 of the NZGB Act 2008.

Other names

Other names may be used in official documents, as long as the document clearly states that the name used is not the official geographic name.

Refer to section 32 of the NZGB Act 2008.

Unofficial name types

An unofficial name is a name of a geographic feature or place that has either been discontinued or has not been deemed official by the Board. These are examples of unofficial name classifications:

1. discontinued
 2. collected
 3. recorded
 4. withdrawn
 5. replaced
 6. declined
 7. proposed
 8. original Māori name
 9. deleted
-

8 New Zealand Sign Language

Official Language of New Zealand

New Zealand Sign Language (NZSL) was recognised as a language unique to New Zealand and given official status by the NZSL Act 2006. NZSL is used as a primary language by New Zealanders who identify as deaf, and as a secondary language by a larger number of non-deaf people who are family members, associates, or professionals who interact with deaf people. Sign language is also used by many people who are labelled as disabled, but do not identify as deaf. Some people who are on the Autism Spectrum or who have Down Syndrome use sign to support expressive communication.

United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD) (2006) is the first international legal measure that specifically recognised the rights of sign language users within nation states.

Article 2 of the UNCRPD defines “language” to include spoken and signed languages (SLs), and subsequent articles specify that state parties shall accept and facilitate the use of SLs, shall recognize and promote the use of SLs, and shall facilitate the learning of SL and the promotion of the linguistic identity of the Deaf community. The New Zealand government ratified the UNCRPD in 2008.

Recognition of geographic names in NZSL

Both the ‘official language’ status of NZSL and New Zealand’s obligations under the UNCRPD provide a basis for the Board to recognise the existence and importance of geographic names as they are expressed in NZSL.

NZSL Development

Natural SLs such as NZSL develop spontaneously through continuous interaction among Deaf people who use signs as a visually accessible alternative to the aural-spoken modality. SLs develop in geographically situated communities and therefore differ from one country to another and regionally within countries. One localised element of a national SL is the conventional ways for referring to cities, suburbs, regions and countries.

Continued on next page

8 New Zealand Sign Language, continued

NZSL and Geographic Names

Geographic names in NZSL are usually formed by reference to an iconic or historical association with a place, or by reference to elements of the written or spoken geographic name.

Like all languages, NZSL is subject to natural change and internal variation, which also applies to signs for geographic names. For instance, the city of Napier is known by at least three signs: one form may be preferred by residents, whereas another may be used by outsiders, and yet another preferred by an older generation.

The set of geographic name signs in NZSL is considerably smaller than in the spoken languages of New Zealand. This is because geographic name signs tend to become established only for the places and features that deaf people commonly need to refer to in each other's company; geographic names that don't regularly enter deaf discourse, or do not have a resident deaf population are unlikely to have an established sign. To express English or Māori geographic names without an established sign, NZSL signers typically spell the name using the manual alphabet.

Emergency Management

In situations where it is critical to communicate geographic location information to or from NZSL users, such as in an emergency situation (eg, television broadcasts during the 2011 Christchurch earthquakes), it is important to have access to a correct source of geographic place name signs in NZSL.

NZSL Online Dictionary

NZSL is not a written language with a standard orthography. It exists as a visual, 'in the air' mode of communication. Its lexicon is recorded and publicly accessible in The Online Dictionary of NZSL, <http://nzsl.vuw.ac.nz>, which is illustrated with video-clips and drawings. The drawings can be used as static, print representations of NZSL signs.

The Online Dictionary of NZSL contains a small number of New Zealand geographic names that are in common use, and other NZSL signs that refer to overseas countries, regions and cities.

Currently, the dictionary does not contain signs that may exist for more localised geographic places and features such as suburb names and natural landmarks. It would be desirable to research and add further signs that exist in these categories.

9 Related statutes

New Zealand Boundaries Act 1863

This Act defines the limits of the Colony of New Zealand as being between the 162nd degree of East longitude and the 173rd degree of West longitude, and between the 33rd and 53rd parallels of South latitude.

Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994

This Act aims to promote the comprehensive protection of the Antarctic environment and the value of Antarctica as an area for scientific research.

Anyone acting under this Act must act in a manner consistent with the environmental principles set out in the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty.

Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977

This Act makes provision with respect to the territorial sea and the contiguous zone of New Zealand, and establishes an exclusive economic zone around New Zealand adjacent to the territorial sea.

It makes possible the exercise of the sovereign rights of New Zealand to make provision for the exploration and exploitation, and conservation and management, of the resources of the zone; and for matters (including place naming within New Zealand's 12 nautical mile territorial limits) connected with those purposes.

Geographical Indications (Wine and Spirits Registration) Act 2006

This Act provides for the registration and protection of geographical indications in relation to the geographical origin of wines and spirits.

The Board has certain functions and obligations under this Act, which came into effect early 2017.

Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998

This Act gives effect to certain provisions of the 1997 Deed of Settlement settling the Ngāi Tahu claims.

This Act amended the 1946 Act in respect of Board membership and the Board's emphasis on the encouragement of the use of original Māori names on official maps. It provides for a number of place names in the South Island or Te Waipounamu to be dual names. It was the first of many Treaty settlements to seek cultural redress for geographic names.

Other Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Legislation

Since 1998, many other completed Treaty of Waitangi settlements have also included place names as part of their cultural redress. Refer to page 17 below for more on Deeds of Settlement and related Treaty legislation.

Continued on next page

9 Related statutes, continued

Deeds of settlement and related Treaty of Waitangi legislation

The Office of Treaty Settlements (OTS) and the Board have a Relationship Protocol that sets out how OTS will interact with the Secretariat, Chairperson and the Board in relation to Treaty of Waitangi settlement negotiations that involve possible new geographic names or name alterations.

A Treaty settlement is an agreement between the Crown and Māori claimant groups to settle all of that claimant group's historical grievances against the Crown.

Claimant groups are usually iwi¹⁸ or large hapū¹⁹ who have a longstanding traditional, customary, spiritual, historical, ancestral and cultural association with a particular area. Some very specific claims may result in agreements with smaller groups or collectives of claimants.

Settlements are usually made through

- historical account, acknowledgements and Crown apology
- cultural redress
- financial and commercial redress.

In some circumstances, cultural redress results in the Board acting in an advisory role rather than making decisions. A Deed of Settlement results in legislation to implement the agreements, which may include new or altered place names.

Crown protected area names may also be negotiated through Treaty settlements between the claimants, Office of Treaty Settlements and Department of Conservation, but the Board does not review those names.

Information on claim negotiation and progress can be obtained from the OTS website:

<https://www.govt.nz/organisations/office-of-treaty-settlements/>

Names arising from specific statutes

Official names have not always been created by a decision of the Board.

The names in the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998, for example, Aoraki / Mount Cook, came about from decisions that were based on statute as a result of settlement negotiations. Even though the names were referred to the Board for its views before final settlement, the decision to assign the names was not made by the Board, but by the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations.

Continued on next page

¹⁸ See the glossary.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

9 Related statutes, continued

Names governed by other authorities

A number of other authorities have responsibilities for naming that are not governed by the NZGB Act 2008.

For example, territorial authorities manage the process for naming streets, and various Government agencies have naming rights associated with their statutory responsibilities.

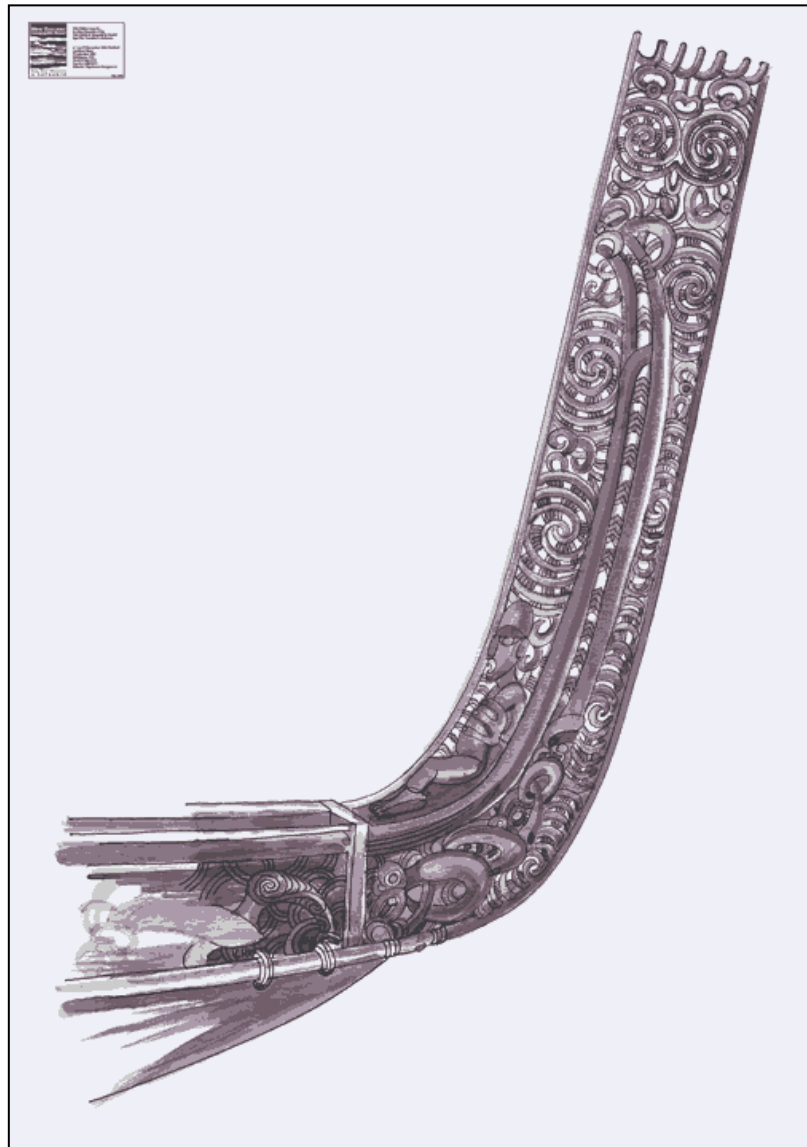


Figure 3: Art work by Cliff Whiting © New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

10 International cooperation

United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names (UNGEGN)

In 1959, a United Nations resolution paved the way for the establishment of the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names (UNGEGN). The UNGEGN was the result of the first Conference on the Standardisation of Geographical Names held in Geneva in 1967.

Every two years the small group of experts that form UNGEGN make technical recommendations to members on standardising geographical naming practices at a national and international level.

The UNGEGN website states that:

“Consistent use of accurate place names is an essential element of effective communication worldwide and supports socio-economic development, conservation and national infrastructure...Success of UNGEGN programmes is largely dependent upon the implementation of national and local activities by individual countries.”

The Board contributes directly to UNGEGN on behalf of New Zealand, and through its membership of PCPN²⁰. See below on page 21 for information on PCPN.

For more information on the UNGEGN see:

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/default.html>

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR)

The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) initiates, develops and coordinates international scientific research in the Antarctic region, and on the role of the Antarctic region in the Earth system.

The main function of SCAR's Standing Committee on Antarctic Geographic Information (SC-AGI) is to manage and improve the geographic framework not only for Antarctic scientific research, but also for other activities such as operations, environmental management and tourism.

SC-AGI produces a Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica. This Gazetteer provides all officially adopted place names in Antarctica from the SCAR member countries.

The Board's Chairperson and Secretary are members of SC-AGI. The Secretariat provides official geographic names to the Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica.

For more information, visit the following websites:

SCAR	http://www.scar.org/
SC-AGI	https://www.scar.org/data-products/scagi/overview/
Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica	https://data.aad.gov.au/aadc/gaz/scar/

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²⁰ Permanent Committee on Place Names

10 International cooperation, continued

United States Board on Geographic Names (USBGN)

The United States Board on Geographic Names (USBGN) is a Federal body created in its present form by Public Law in 1947.

The USBGN comprises representatives of Federal agencies concerned with geographic information, population, ecology and management of public lands.

The USBGN, which shares its responsibilities with the Secretary of the Interior, processes official geographic feature names and their locations as well as the principles, policies and procedures governing the use of domestic names, foreign names, Antarctic names and undersea feature names.

The Board has a relationship protocol with USGBN for naming in the Ross Sea Region of Antarctica. This protocol sets out a consultancy process with the United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN). See below for more information on US-ACAN.

For more information on USBGN see:

<http://geonames.usgs.gov/>

United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN)

The United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN) is an advisory committee of the USBGN. US-ACAN is responsible for deciding name proposals for Antarctica.

The United States does not recognise claims by other nations to territory within Antarctica, therefore US-ACAN assigns names to features over the whole of Antarctica.

New Zealand is concerned with only assigning names in the Ross Sea Region of Antarctica.

The current practice is for New Zealand proposals to go through a consultation process with US-ACAN and vice versa. To that end, the Board and USBGN have a relationship protocol that sets out each country's role and commitments.

For more information on US-ACAN see:

<http://geonames.usgs.gov/antarctic/index.html>



Figure 4: Mount Erebus, Ross Island, Antarctica (Mack Thompson, December 2002).

Continued on next page

10 International cooperation, continued

Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM)

The Intergovernmental Committee on Surveying and Mapping (ICSM) comprises senior representatives from New Zealand and Australian (Commonwealth, States, and Territories) government surveying and mapping, and charting agencies. ICSM aims to provide leadership, coordination and standards for surveying, mapping and charting, and national datasets.

In 2002, ICSM became a Standing Committee of the Australian and New Zealand Spatial Information Council ([ANZLIC](#)).

For more information on ICSM see:

<http://www.icsm.gov.au/>

Permanent Committee on Place Names (PCPN)

The ICSM Permanent Committee on Place Names (PCPN) was formed in 1984 to coordinate place naming activities across Australia and New Zealand.

Members include the Australian state and territory naming authorities and the Board, as well as other organisations with a role and interest in place naming.

Membership of PCPN allows the Board to:

- share and obtain information and knowledge that is relevant to its own operations
- consider benchmarks for its practices
- have access to expertise.

For more information on PCPN see:

<http://www.icsm.gov.au/cgna/index.html>

Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN)

The GEBCO²¹ Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN) maintains and makes available a digital gazetteer of the names, generic feature type and geographic position of features on the sea floor.

Within their territorial seas, individual countries have the exclusive right to assign names to undersea features (for New Zealand this is within 12 nautical miles of our coastline).

For features outside the territorial sea, SCUFN reviews name proposals before they are shown on GEBCO products²².

For more information on SCUFN see:

http://www.gebco.net/data_and_products/undersea_feature_names/

²¹ General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans

²² Regional International Bathymetric Charts, international nautical charts and bathymetric maps.

Part Two: Policy Framework

11 Overview

Introduction

The policies, principles and practices of the Board have evolved from decisions, investigations, precedent, international trends, liaison and cooperation. Since its first Act in 1946, the Board has pursued its statutory responsibilities, but has not ignored the lessons of history nor the wisdom and experience of its predecessor organisations and its international contemporaries.

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12 Nomenclature

Principle	Changed circumstances can generate new policies and practices for the Board within its overall statutory framework. Since its formation in the 1920s, the Board has established a set of workable rules. The Board should always follow these rules unless compelling circumstances require some change.
Policy	When deciding on a name proposal, the Board will follow a set of general rules and criteria.
General rules of nomenclature	<p>The Board's general rules of nomenclature are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. An original²³ name should be given preference, if suitable or appropriate.2. When an original name has been changed by publication, or by local or common usage, the original name should be restored in the correct form.3. Despite 2 above, if an incorrect form of a name has become established by local or common use over a long period, the Board may retain that incorrect form.4. If there is a choice between two or more names all sanctioned by local or common usage, then the Board should approve the name that is most appropriate and euphonious.5. If a name is published in a work that in the opinion of the Board, is authoritative and official, the Board may take the fact of that publication into account. Note that the publication of a name does not necessarily establish that name with any official status.6. The possessive form should be avoided for English names unless retaining it will keep the euphony of the name or its descriptive application. The name should not have the possessive apostrophe.7. The use of hyphens to connect parts of a name should generally be avoided and the name should be written either as one word or as separate words if established by use. Historically, grammatical signs or diacritical marks were generally not used because they were cartographically undesirable; however, technology has made this less problematic. Where hyphens are used, consideration must be given to emergency service and maritime safety needs, particularly where names are concentrated and use of grammatical devices may cause misinterpretation.

Continued on next page

²³ In the context of Māori place names 'Original' generally refers to a Māori name that existed prior to European settlement, noting that there may have been more than one given the layers of history and conquest.

12 Nomenclature, continued

General rules of nomenclature (continued)

8. Despite 7 above, the orthographic conventions for Māori names, as established by the Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission), apply specific rules in respect to hyphens, which the Board generally upholds²⁴. Hyphens are important to the meaning of te reo Māori words, and in general, if a word contains possessive /a/ or /o/ 'belonging to', or there are more than six syllables, then a word should be hyphenated, for example Taki-a-Marū (Fish Reef), and Wai-iti River.
 9. A name in a foreign language should be recorded in the form adopted by the country of origin, that is, their endonym, except where an English or Māori equivalent is already used.
 10. Use of diacritical marks is generally discouraged, except for macrons in te reo Māori.
 11. Where the name for a single feature has been published in both Māori and English forms, and both forms are in general use, the Board may determine both forms as alternatives, and either or both forms may be used officially. See section 29 relating to dual and alternative naming.
-

Example

Names in local or common usage usually take precedence, but may be subject to spelling corrections or alteration if previously known original names, either Māori or European, are discovered.

Mangemangeroa Creek, which flows into Auckland's Tamaki Strait, is an example of a spelling correction. Originally this creek was incorrectly recorded as Maungamaungaroa Creek.

²⁴ See Board minutes 16 September 2009.

13 Spelling standards

Principle Names should generally conform to the spelling of New Zealand English and te reo Māori, although historical spelling and local use may influence the Board's final decision.

Section 11(1)(b) of the NZGB Act 2008 provides for the Board to examine cases of doubtful spelling of names and determine the spelling to be adopted on official charts or official maps.

Policy A name that has been in long term local use may take precedence over any proposal to alter the spelling. However, subject to safety concerns, the Board may alter the spelling if the correct or original version is discovered.

When considering changes or corrections to the spelling of Māori geographic names, the Board will consult with iwi, hapū or marae, ie tangata whenua in the area, and other relevant persons or organisations.

Guideline/ Practice Transliterations²⁵, such as Otago (originally Otakou), and translocations²⁶, such as Whataitai to Hataitai, can affect spelling, and may be accepted.

In the following examples, the Board decided to retain the current spelling due to the wide local use and acceptance, while noting that the alternative spelling was correct, but not official.

- Features in the Nelson Lakes named after James Robert Gowen are spelled Gowan.
- The Southland locality of Wyndham is named after Charles Ash Windham.

See also section 38 relating to name alterations.

Examples These names are examples of transliteration:

Geographic name	Original or correct spelling
Poneke	Port Nicholson
Atene Pa	Athens
Ranana	London
Petone	Pito-one
Motueka	Motu Weka
Maitai River	Mahi Tahi
Fiordland	Fjordland
Paremata	Parramatta, Australian Aboriginal word

²⁵ See the glossary.

²⁶ *Ibid.*

14 Use of alphabets

Principle	Official geographic names within the Board's jurisdiction should take account of the form of New Zealand English, and the language of New Zealand Māori.
Policy	<p>Official geographic names should be written in Roman script, as normally used in New Zealand.</p> <p>The use of diacritical marks may be added in the circumstances outlined in the current orthographic conventions for spelling and writing te reo Māori, issued by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission).²⁷</p> <p>In the case of geographic names derived from languages other than English or Māori, diacritical marks are not generally applied.</p>
Guideline/ Practice	<p>While every effort is made to conform with standardised and consistent te reo Māori, it is acknowledged that regional dialectical differences in pronunciation occur. In some instances, exceptions may be acceptable.</p> <p>See also section 16, relating to the use of macrons.</p>
Examples	<p>These official geographic names show the use of orthography.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui– Te Motu o Poutoa– D'Urville Pass.

²⁷ Te Taura Whiri's *Guidelines for Spelling and Writing Māori* are available from <http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz>.

15 Names in foreign languages

Principle

A name in a foreign language should be recorded in the form adopted by the country of origin, unless

- the name is not in the Roman alphabetic form. Romanised²⁸ names will be considered.
 - there is an English or Māori equivalent already fixed by common use.
-

Policy

The Board will record any name for a geographic feature that is in a foreign language in the form adopted by the country of origin, unless the name is not in the Roman script or there is an English equivalent already fixed by common use.²⁹

Examples

These geographic names are examples of use of foreign languages:

Geographic name	Language
Lochnagar	Scottish ³⁰
Bostaquet Bay	French
Cavalli Islands	Italian
De la Beche Ridge	French
Espinosa Point	Spanish
Joie-de-vivre Glacier	French
Passchendaele Peak	Flemish

²⁸ Romanisation systems recommended by UNGEGN are preferred

²⁹ See Board minutes 24 July 1947 (Vol 2).

³⁰ Note that 'Ben' is an anglicism of Scottish Gaelic 'Beinn'.

16 Use of macrons

Principle	Section 11(1)(f) of the NZGB Act 2008 provides for the Board to seek advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) on the correct orthography of any Māori name.
Policy	When using macrons over vowels in an official Māori name, the Board shall follow the current guidelines for spelling and writing te reo Māori, and seek advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission). ³¹
Guideline/ Practice	<p>Correct application of macrons on vowels in Māori names is dependent on expert advice based on the name's derivation, and guided by local iwi, hapū and marae as the case may be.</p> <p>The use of macrons affects spelling, meaning, and pronunciation.</p>
Examples	<p>These official geographic names show the use of macrons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Hātea River – Manawatāwhi / Three Kings Islands – Tātāwhākā Creek – Stillwater–Ngākawau Line

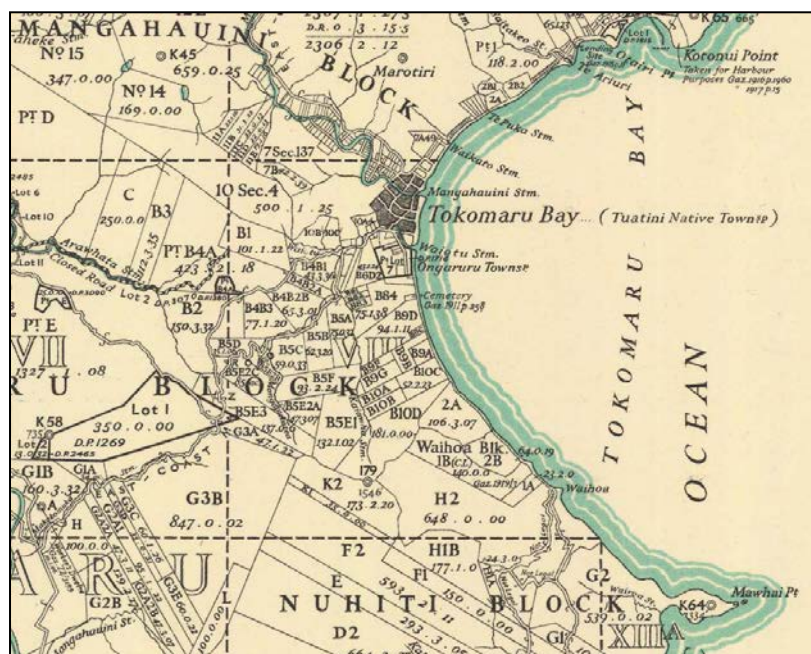


Figure 5: Extract from NZMS 13, Gisborne Land District, Sheet 31, Tokomaru Survey District, 1935. Map reproduced by permission of Land Information New Zealand.

³¹ Te Taura Whiri's *Guidelines for Spelling and Writing Māori* are available from <http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz>

17 Capitalisation

Principle	There should be consistent use of initial and mid-name capitals, except for articles and particles.
Policy	<p>All word parts of an official geographic name should normally have a capital, including adjectives, common nouns, and the definite article.³²</p> <p>An exception may be made for prepositions that are part of a name comprising multiple words.</p> <p>For te reo Māori, refer to current orthographic conventions for spelling and writing te reo Māori issued by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission).</p>
Guideline/ Practice	While the Board makes every effort to conform to standardisation and consistency principles, exceptions are possible.
Examples	<p>These geographic names show the use of initial and mid-name capitals, with some exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– The Landing– Jollie Sisters Peaks– Grafton Railway Station– Lake Ōkātina / Te Moana i kātina ā Te Rangitakaroro– Craters of the Moon– Hole in the Wall

³² See Board minutes 24–25 July 1947 (Vol 2).

18 The possessive form and the possessive apostrophe

Principle

The English possessive form should be avoided unless retaining it will keep the euphony of the name or its descriptive application.

Where the possessive form is retained the apostrophe should be dropped.

The possessive form in te reo Māori has a different construction. See Nomenclature rule 8 at the top of page 24 above.

Policy

No names processed/considered by the Board will be approved in the possessive form unless the Board is persuaded that it is necessary.

For existing names with the possessive [s], the Board will generally not alter them where they have been in long term use, are for minor features/places, have low impact for emergency response, have low public value, and public use is infrequent.

Guideline/ Practice

Banks Peninsula is named after Sir Joseph Banks so it is not in the possessive form. An apostrophe is used in statute and in land transfer titles to land, that is, Banks' Peninsula.

In names like Devil's Punchbowl and the Devil's Armchair, the apostrophe may be dropped but not the [s]. They are imagined personal utensils where the possessive is integral. For Cook Punchbowl, it must be Cooks, as the punchbowl is Cook's, but Cook Strait is not Cook's, it is merely named after him.³³

Continued on next page

³³ Refer to the *Rules of Nomenclature and List of Names*, The Honorary Geographic Board of New Zealand—Bulletin 1, 1934.

18 The possessive form and the possessive apostrophe, continued

Examples

These official geographic names demonstrate different uses of the possessive form and possessive apostrophe:

Geographic name	Notes
Hawke's Bay	Hawke's Bay is used for the county/province/land district with the possessive form and apostrophe. Hawke Bay is used for the bay, without the apostrophe and possessive [s]. The feature was named after Admiral Hawke.
Arthur's Pass	The possessive apostrophe is used based on long-term use and because the name Arthur is a first name—the pass is named after Sir Arthur Dudley Dobson. The possessive form retains euphony in this case.
Field Peak	The possessive form and apostrophe are both dropped. When approving the new name, Field Peak, in 1929 the Board did so on condition that it was not called Fields Peak; and Mr Field, when interviewed by the Board, was perfectly satisfied. "It is the same thing," he said—an opinion the Board shared. Note that the Board no longer supports naming features or places after living people—see section 27 relating to using personal names.
Orongomai Stream	Possessive form in te reo Māori.
Taki-a-Maru (Fish Reef)	Possessive form in te reo Māori.

19 Generic terminology

Principle	Generic components in geographic names should be uniform wherever possible.
Policy	<p>The Board will maintain a current list of generic terms for use in its decision making, and for the guidance of proposers and other users of the geographic name system.</p> <p>Including an English generic term with either Māori or foreign names that already have embedded generic terms as part of the name, may be necessary to avoid ambiguity or confusion, particularly for emergency services, for example, Lake Rotoiti or Mount Maunganui.</p> <p>Locality, suburb or other populated place name proposals should not generally include a generic term.</p>
Guideline/ Practice	<p>The Board has compiled a list of generic terms, both Māori and non-Māori that are applied on a case by case basis.</p> <p>While a standardised and consistent approach is preferred, existing use, local practice, or exceptions are allowed. For example, instead of the preferred generic term Stream, other options such as Manga, Awa, Wai, Brook, Creek, and Burn may be more relevant.</p> <p>The order of the generic term, whether before or after the specific name, depends on local or common use or euphony.</p> <p>The <i>Standard for undersea feature names NZGBS60000</i> lists generic terms for undersea feature names.</p> <p>The <i>Standard for Crown protected area names NZGBS60001</i> lists generic terms for Crown protected area names.</p> <p>The Gazetteer includes classifications and feature types.</p> <p>Descriptions for a standardised set of generic geographic features are available in a published 'Generic Geographic Features Listing': http://www.linz.govt.nz/system/files_force/media/pages-attachments/generic_geographic_features_listing.pdf?download=1</p>

19 Generic terminology, continued

- Māori generics** The Board may apply Māori generic terms to Māori place names where:
- a Māori generic term is commonly known, whether in standardised Māori or local dialect;
 - the feature is minor and unnamed;
 - adjacent existing named minor features do not have any generics;
 - composite specific Māori names do not already contain the Māori generic;
 - if a dual name eventually transitions to drop the non-Māori name over time, introduction of the Māori generic term should generally be considered during the final transition (whether separate or composite words);
 - for undersea feature and Crown protected area names, whose respective standards NZGBS60000 and NZGBS60001 require certain English generic terms to be used, Māori generic terms could be included as part of the specific part of the names for these categories; and
 - various common considerations may be applied when deciding whether to use Māori generic terms. These do not limit the Board in applying other factors, and exceptions may apply case by case.

Recognising that:

- local Māori do not anecdotally use the generic feature type in Māori place names, whether separately before or after the name, or as part of the name (as a composite word);
- the English generic used with the Māori generic can avoid ambiguity for emergency services and can be consistent with former decisions;
- adding the English generic feature type is often used for location identification purposes;
- the Board shall take leadership in promoting the use of te reo Māori;
- there are some features where the English generic must stay but the Board must have discretion to exercise its judgement; and
- unless the Board starts regularly applying Māori generic terms where possible, moving to Māori rather than English generic terms for Māori place names will be slow to gain acceptance.

Noting that:

- the Board has statutory functions (including a Treaty clause representing partnership) and strategic goals, to collect and encourage the use of original Māori place names – this includes the generic part of the name (whether separate or composite), not just the specific part;
 - generics in both English and Māori languages generally apply to the same feature, however there are some Māori generics with no English equivalent; and
 - maps, charts and other official documents may not depict place names that are ‘not urgent for immediate promulgation’. The full place name (specific and generic components) can, if necessary, be omitted from the chart/map so as not to compromise fundamental chart/map information.
-

19 Generic terminology, continued

Examples

These official geographic names show the use of generic terms:

- Innes Burn
 - Loch Cameron
 - Makirikiri Tarns
 - Maunga Kairara
 - Maunga Kākaramaea
 - Snowdrift Saddle
 - Te Motu-o-Marae-Ariki.
-

20 Qualifying terminology

Principle	Qualifying words can be used to distinguish between features with identical specific or generic forms.
Policy	<p>Despite the above principle, whenever possible new names should be distinctive.</p> <p>The ordering convention for directional qualifiers should be consistent.</p> <p>For watercourses, the river name should be first, followed by directional branches. However, long established names should be left as they are.³⁴</p>
Guideline/ Practice	Qualifying names used may include words such as Upper , West , Right Branch , and New .
Examples	<p>These geographic names show the use of qualifying terminology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Upper Acheron Flat—distinct from Acheron Flat– North West Ridge—distinct from South West Ridge and North East Ridge– Little Meg—distinct from Roaring Meg– Gold Burn West Branch– Ahuriri River East Branch.

³⁴ See Board minutes 16 September 2009.

21 Use of numbers or roman numerals

Principle Official geographic names that use numbers or roman numerals, included as all or part of a name, should be written in full.

Policy There may be exceptions, and existing geographic names with numbers or numerals not written in full will remain.³⁵

**Guideline/
Practice** The Board may be guided by the local and common use.

Examples These geographic names show the use of numbers or roman numerals:

- Five Finger Stream
 - Twelve Apostles Range
 - Twenty Five Mile Creek
 - 15 Mile Creek
 - L II River
-



Figure 6: Two Thumb Range, west of the Rangitata River and Gorge. Photograph reproduced by permission of Land Information New Zealand.

³⁵ See Board minutes 16 September 2009.

22 Abbreviations

Principle

Section 32 of the NZGB Act 2008 requires that an official geographic name must be used in all official documents, unless it is stated that the name used is not the official one.

This proviso can apply to abbreviations. See section 23 relating to long names.

Policy

The full and correct spelling of geographic names should be used for all official geographic names in New Zealand, its offshore islands, its continental shelf and the Ross Sea region of Antarctica.³⁶

Under earlier policies set by the Board³⁷, a shorter form of spelling was permitted for certain road signs, provided the Board agreed. However, under the NZGB Act 2008 this policy is not possible.

The one exception for an abbreviation is the honorific 'St', not 'St.' form of 'Saint'; 'St' is preferred for geographic names. However, where an official name carries the 'Saint' form of the name, then no attempt should be made to abbreviate it.

Guideline/ Practice

Abbreviations are not usually published as part of the official geographic name. This is the case not only for components of the specific part of the name, but also for the generic part, as well as qualifying or directional terminology, for example:

- North, South, East, West (not N, S, E, W)
 - Mount (not Mt)
 - Peak (not Pk)
 - Glacier (not Gl)
 - Stream (not Strm)
 - River (not R or Rv)
 - Historic Site (not Hist. Site)
 - Scenic Reserve (not S.R.)
-

³⁶ See Board minutes 16 September 2009.

³⁷ See Board Special Meeting minutes 4 July 1968 (Vol 3).

22 Abbreviations, continued

**Guideline/
Practice,
continued**

Abbreviations and short forms of geographic names may be necessary in cartographic products due to lack of space. Therefore, the descriptive appendages of names (ie geographic generic terms or other qualifying terms) may be abbreviated, particularly where they are not necessary to differentiate features with the same specific name.

The intention is to unambiguously describe the physical landscape object concerned in connection with the cartographic representation, and not compromise the specific component of the name. Abbreviated generics/qualifiers of official geographic names are acceptable in these circumstances.

However abbreviated specific parts of official names are not acceptable, unless Section 32(2) of NZGB Act 2008 is applied: ‘if an official document containing a name other than an official geographic name states that the particular name is not the official geographic name of the geographic feature or Crown protected area to which it applies.’

Some Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation allows the shortened form of an official name to be used.

Examples

These official geographic names show the use of abbreviations:

Official geographic name	Abbreviated form
St. Arnaud	
Lake Rotorua / Te Rotorua nui ā Kahumatamomoe	Lake Rotorua
Mount Taranaki or Mount Egmont	Mt Taranaki or Mt Egmont

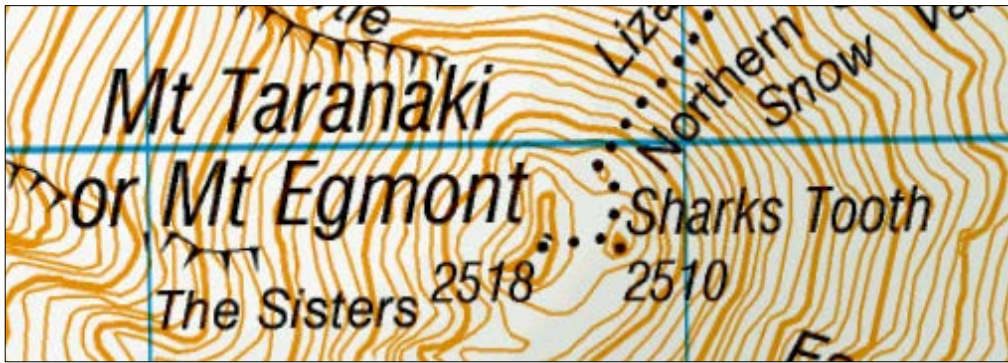


Figure 7: Extract from NZTopo50-BJ29, edition 2.01, 2014. Map reproduced with permission of Land Information New Zealand.

23 Long names

Principle	Long names are not generally encouraged, but may be accepted on a cases by case basis. See section 22 relating to abbreviations. See section 43 relating to Antarctic names. See section 46 relating to General guidelines for naming.
Policy	<p>When considering a proposal for a long name, the Board will take account of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the usability of the name• its euphony• impacts for emergency management and response• the history of the proposed name and its cultural, traditional or ancestral importance to the community or tangata whenua.
Guideline/ Practice	<p>Some Treaty of Waitangi settlement legislation allows the shortened form of an official long name to be used as the official name.</p> <p>UNGEGN recommends that name length be a consideration for standardised names.³⁸</p> <p>‘A Greenlandic word can be very long because it is “polysynthetic” language (words are formed with a root, one or more affixes and a suffix) and can mean what corresponds to a whole sentence in other languages.’³⁹ Long Greenlandic place names are not shortened.</p> <p>Similarly, many Māori place names are composite words referring to an event, story or personal possession, often including the generic term. Such Māori place names should not be shortened on official documents.</p>
Examples	<p>These official geographic names are examples of long names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Taumatawhakatangihangakoauauotamateapokaiwhenuakitanatahu– Lake Rotoiti / Te Roto kite ā Ihenga i ariki ai Kahu—short form: Lake Rotoiti– Southern Alps / Kā Tiritiri o te Moana– White Heron Lagoon Wildlife Management Reserve



Figure 8: Extract from NZTopo50-BM38, edition 1.01, 2014. Map reproduced with permission of Land Information New Zealand.

³⁸ UNGEGN. (2006). [Manual for the national standardization of geographical names](#). New York, USA: United Nations Publication.

³⁹ UNGEGN. (2007). [Toponymic Guidelines For Map And Other Editors For International Use – Submitted by Denmark](#). New York, USA: United Nations Publication.

24 Spatial extents of geographic features⁴⁰

Principle

Section 13(3)(b)(ii) of the NZGB Act 2008 states that the Gazetteer may include "information on the spatial extent of the geographic feature or Crown protected area that is named".

There may be no available definition of the spatial extent of a geographic feature because the geography itself can define the boundaries, and in other cases the spatial extent may be subject to change through development or social impacts.

See section 25, relating to names applying to a whole feature.

Policy

The Board will consider the spatial extent of a geographic feature on a case-by-case basis, and where possible will determine those extents.

Guideline/ Practice

- For linear and area types of features, the Board will generally adopt the spatial extents defined in the LINZ topographic database.
 - Publication of official geographic names in the *New Zealand Gazette* will generally define, in words, the spatial extent of the feature named.
 - Spatial extents of Crown protected areas are determined, managed, and maintained by the Department of Conservation and may be viewed on their online Geographic Information System (GIS).
 - For undersea feature names to be accepted by the international Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN), the geometry of a linear or area type feature must be defined. Refer to the *Standard for undersea names—NZGBS60000*.
 - The [Gazetteer](#) database may provide a spatial view of the geographic extent of official geographic names where it is available.
-

Examples

These official geographic names show the use of extents:

- All 44 North Shore City suburb names—mapped by the former North Shore City Council on their former website (which is still accessible).
 - Napier Port Branch—from Napier Junction to Napier Port. Topo50 maps BK39-Hastings and BJ39-Whirinaki, GR 367 207 to GR 371 228.
 - Lake Opuha—approximately 12 km north of Fairlie, near the confluence of South Opuha River, Ribbonwood Creek, and North Opuha River, and east of Clayton Road.
-

⁴⁰ A project began in 2009, supported by PCPN, to capture the vagueness of place concepts, by Stephan Winter at the University of Melbourne. This project aims to capture and model vagueness, and provide a model for place naming authorities.

25 Names apply to a whole feature

Principle To avoid confusion and assist with location identification, a name should apply to the whole of the geographic feature to which it relates.

Policy Any publication of an official name by the Board under sections 16 or 21 of the NZGB Act 2008 should identify the whole of the feature to which the name applies.

The Board will generally decline proposals to name separate parts of the same feature; however, the Board may accept names for features within features, such as bays within lakes.

See also section 24, relating to the spatial extents of geographic features.

Guideline/ Practice The principle of univocity, that is, one name for one place, shall generally apply. See also section 29, relating to dual and alternative names.

Exceptions exist, for example Mangakino Stream changes to Hātea River at Whangarei Falls.

Examples These official geographic names are examples of names that apply to a whole feature:

Geographic name	Description of feature
Te Oneone Rangatira Beach	Beach adjacent to Woodhill Forest, extending from Kaipara Harbour entrance down to Muriwai Beach.
Thomson Creek	Stream flowing generally southeasterly from the locality of Mount Cargill, through the suburb of Sawyers Bay, and into McDermids Creek.
Te Ahumairangi Hill	Located in Wellington between the suburbs of Thorndon, Northland, Wilton, and Wadestown. Highest point 303 m at NZtopo50 GR 583 918. Extends northeasterly and parallel to Tinakori Road for approximately 1 km, and is generally covered in regenerating native bush.

26 Acceptability of names

Principle

These are some categories of names that should be avoided (and which are not covered by other sections):

- names that are in poor taste or likely to cause offence
 - names that are discriminatory or derogatory in terms of race, gender, creed, political affiliation, etc.
 - names after a commercial product or its manufacturer, institution, or organisation
-

Policy

When there is any doubt about the appropriateness of a name the Board will consult with the person making the proposal, and any other appropriate authority,.

The UNCSGN resolution X/4 discourages the commercialisation of geographical names.

Guideline/ Practice

In some cases, the use and acceptance by the Board of Māori place names that refer to features of the human anatomy, usually of an ancestor, may cause offence. The Board takes the potential for this to happen into account.

Examples

The following names show the use of acceptability of names in official geographic names:

Geographic name	Status
John Thomas Peak	Declined—euphemism for male genitalia
Te Urenui Pā	Official Treaty settlement name—male genitalia
Agnostic Peak	Declined—religious sentiment
Makarini Falls	Declined—Māori name for the dog of person making proposal
The Elvin Door, Aragorn's Sentinel, Nazgul Creek, Rivendell Gap, etc	Declined or withdrawn—Lord of the Rings names
Lake Hutton	Declined—living person
Obermoutere	Declined—foreign language generic
Popes Nose	Recorded Name – Hill located in Mount Aspiring National Park

27 Using personal names

Principle

Personal names may apply to geographic features and places where the name is in the public interest. The person commemorated should have contributed significantly to, or have a strong association with, the area where the feature is located. Consideration is to be given to ancient leaders/entrepreneurs and their connections to Moananui a Kiwa (Pacific Ocean). An intention of the Board is to promote/ensure/support the contribution of women to New Zealand's heritage.

See the separate policy for personal naming in Antarctica in section 43.

Policy

Names of persons will not be given to features, places or Crown Protected Areas during a person's lifetime.

If the name of a deceased person is used, generally only the surname or the main ancestral name will be applied. A minimum of 2 years shall pass before proposals will be considered. This period is as a mark of respect, or to allow enough time for a suitable feature or place to be identified for naming.

The UNCSGN resolution VIII/2 (1) discourages the use of personal names to designate a geographical feature during the lifetime of the person.

Guideline/ Practice

The Board will consider the name of a person for a geographic feature in these circumstances:

- The name recognises Polynesian connection and significance
 - There is an ancestrally defined significance. That is, the name commemorates the relationship of an important ancestor to a place, area or region.
 - The person rendered a special service
 - The person attained exceptional achievements, such as in exploration, discovery, science, or other spheres of leadership
 - There is national or international recognition or significance of the person
 - There is wide local acceptance of the proposal
 - It is clearly in the public interest to do so
 - Honorifics and initials will not be accepted as part of a personal name for a feature. It is preferable for only the surname to be used
 - A full name or unwieldy title of an individual will not be supported
 - Personal names will not be accepted where they relate to friends or relatives of the individual proposing the name, (this does not apply to significant ancestral names proposed by descendants)
 - Personal names will not usually be supported after a person who has donated to or sponsored the development of area, whether living or dead
-

Continued on next page

27 Using personal names, continued

Examples

These official geographic names show the use of personal names:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---|
| – Bobs Point | – Steeple Rock / Te Aroaro-o-Kupe |
| – Morison Bush | – Kupe Bay |
| – Sir William Peak | – Te Koko-o-Kupe / Cloudy Bay |
| – Turnbull Thomson Falls | – Motuihe Island / Te Motu-a-Ihenga |
| – Paterson Scenic Reserve | – Lake Rotorua / Te Rotorua nui ā Kahumatamomoe |
| – W F Moss Scenic Reserve | – Tamatea Peak |
| | – Hakatere Peak |
-

28 Themes for names

Principle	Names should reflect New Zealand culture, society, tradition and history. Where the names in a particular region or area follow a particular theme, it may be appropriate that any future names should also follow this theme.
Policy	Where the names in a particular region or area follow a particular theme, the Board will consider this when considering a proposed name for that region or area.
Guideline/ Practice	<p>When submitting a proposed name, proposals that complement the theme of names in an area may be favourably considered when compared with proposals that are unrelated to the theme.</p> <p>Original Māori ancestral or traditional names, where relevant, may be preferred in New Zealand.</p> <p>In Antarctica, Māori names should reflect themes such as Māori words for species, mammals, birds, geographic features, and places.</p>
Examples	<p>These are themes used in official geographic names:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – scientists – Greek mythology – Postmaster-Generals – exploration benefactors – Kupe traditions – Polynesian origins – Leaders in major historical events



Figure 9: Extract from *Map of the Lakes and Sounds of Western Otago, New Zealand, 1892*. Map reproduced by permission of Land Information New Zealand.

29 Dual and alternative naming

Principle

- Dual and alternative naming recognises the equal and special significance for the community of both original Māori and non-Māori names. This significance may be historical or cultural.
 - Dual and alternative naming provides for two official written languages of New Zealand. Note that one name is not necessarily or even usually a translation of the other.
 - Dual and alternative naming can overcome some of the problems that wholesale replacement can cause, such as loss of identity, and confusion, especially in emergencies.
 - For dual naming in the written form, both names are required to be shown together. For alternative naming, any one or all of the names can be depicted.
 - With the passing of time the original Māori name might gain everyday acceptance and use and eventually replace the non-Māori name.
 - The PCPN Dual Naming Depiction Principles⁴¹ encourage the use of a space on either side of the forward slash.
 - The cultural and historical dimensions of place names are important and may outweigh the practical considerations that created many place names of the past.
-

Policy

- **Dual** naming requires the use of both the Māori and the non-Māori name in official use, such as Aoraki / Mount Cook. The modern formatting convention is for the names to be separated by a forward slash.⁴²
 - **Alternative** naming means that either or any of the names that are notified in the *Gazette* as official names may be used as the official name. This will usually arise where the name for a single feature or place has been published in Māori and non-Māori forms, two or more of which are in general use. The depiction on official documents of one or other or all of these official alternative names will comply with the requirement for the official name to be used. If more than one name is used, it is recommended that they be separated by the word 'or'.
 - Under section 32 of the NZGB Act 2008, if there is an official geographic name for a geographic feature or Crown protected area, that name must be used in all official documents. This includes dual and alternative names. If two or more alternative official geographic names exist for the same geographic feature, place or Crown protected area, the use of any one of those names is sufficient to comply with the NZGB Act 2008.
-

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⁴¹ The PCPN *Dual Naming Depiction Principles* are available from Appendix B http://www.icsm.gov.au/cgna/consistent_place_names_principles.pdf

⁴² Bevin, T. (2001). Dual Place Naming in New Zealand, in *Nomina Africana-Part One of a World of Names*, Vol 15(1&2).

29 Dual and alternative naming, continued

Policy (continued)

- An international guideline from UNGEGN⁴³ promotes the principle of univocity, that is, one name for one place. The Board considers a dual name to be a single name comprising two parts—each in a different language. Alternative names may not strictly conform to this principle, so the Board (and Minister for Land Information) does not assign such names lightly.
 - For the sake of clarity and ease of identification, a visible space is encouraged on each side of the forward slash of a dual name.
-

Guideline/ Practice

- Historically, the Board has been cautious about the application of dual and alternative place names.
 - On 29 May 1986, a variation was made to alternative naming when the Minister of Lands made a decision to rename Mount Egmont, **Mount Taranaki** or **Mount Egmont**.
 - The Board has adopted a convention in dual naming of generally using the original Māori name as the preceding name in recognition of rights of first discovery, followed by a forward slash (or solidus), then the non-Māori name, for example Matiu / Somes Island. The forward slash or solidus in this context means 'and' not 'or'. However, each name is considered on its merits. Some exceptions apply where there are considerations of navigational aid, maritime safety or emergency response, for example Baring Head / Ōrua-pouanui, and Steeple Rock / Te Aroaro-o-Kupe.
 - There may be some other unusual forms of dual and alternative place names, such as two Māori place names or two non-Māori place names and the Board considers these on a case by case basis.
 - Dual and alternative place names that result from Treaty of Waitangi settlements can also take various forms, and while the Board provides the Office of Treaty Settlements with its views, comments, and recommendations in terms of its legislation, guidelines and criteria, the Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations makes the final decision. This has led to some unusual outcomes, such as non-Māori names preceding the Māori names for the majority of names in the Ngāi Tahu settlement and very long dual names, both Māori, for three lakes in the Te Arawa Lakes settlement, although with the ability to use the short form in common use and on official documents.
 - Geographically, the names in dual or alternative naming apply to the same geographic feature and its extent.
-

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⁴³ *Manual for the national standardization of geographical names*-available from http://unstats.un.org/unsd/publication/seriesm/seriesm_88e.pdf

29 Dual and alternative naming, continued

Long term strategy to transition from dual names to the original Māori name

- Dual naming could be a stepping-stone to the feature finally becoming known only by its original Māori name.
- Long dual names can be transitioned out through this process.
- Transitioning to the original Māori name may take time, reflecting generational change, natural progression, changed usage and increased acceptance. There is no set timeframe in New Zealand. Australia's Northern Territory naming authority actively changed Ayres Rock to Ayres Rock / Uluru, then Uluru / Ayres Rock, and finally Uluru over a couple of decades.
- Wholesale updating of all existing dual names from the old format with brackets, to the modern formatting convention with a solidus is not practical. Change should only take place at the will of the public, with each dual name considered case by case by the Board. Applying discretion and common sense to the process is preferable to having arbitrary rules that could restrain judgement.
- The Board may assess dual names to determine whether these transition stages apply:
 1. Change <non-Māori name> to <Māori name> / non-Māori name>, noting that sometimes the <non-Māori name> is first
 2. Where the <non-Māori name> is first, change <non-Māori name / Māori name> to <Māori name> / non-Māori name>
 3. Change the <Māori name> / <non-Māori name> to <Māori name>
- The transition stages require proposals through the full statutory process for each format change, which includes public consultation.
- The generic terms may also be changed from English to Māori over time. The initial phases of a transitioned dual name may not include Māori generic terms, but the final sole Māori name may introduce it, if appropriate.
- There may be cases where the Board decides not to change a dual name eg where there is strong public opposition or where the significance of the two names remains equal, or where the use of the non-Māori name continues to dominate.

Examples

These are examples of dual and alternative names:

- Manawatāwhi / Three Kings Islands
- Ngā Motu / Sugar Loaf Islands
- Hollyford River / Whakatipu Kā Tuka
- Lake Ōkātina / Te Moana i kātina ā Te Rangitakaroro (short form: Lake Ōkātina)
- Southern Alps / Kā Tiritiri o te Moana
- Hauraki Gulf / Tīkapa Moana
- Mount Taranaki or Mount Egmont
- Whanganui or Wanganui
- North Island or Te Ika-a-Māui
- South Island or Te Waipounamu

30 Name duplication

Principle Duplication of a name should be avoided, particularly where it may cause confusion, and because emergency services need to identify a location quickly and accurately. The Board does not support duplication of names for populated places – this is consistent with ANZ Standard 4819:2011 Rural and urban addressing.

Descriptive names can be used provided there is no duplication of the name in a neighbouring area. This principle has become more significant with the establishment of national and international call centres.

Policy The Board will not approve a proposal for a name that already exists in a neighbouring area if the duplication would cause confusion for emergency services and potential danger to life. The exception is where the duplicated name is qualified by additional names(s) or other information so as to not cause confusion for emergency services.

The Board will not approve a proposal for a name if that name has been duplicated extensively throughout New Zealand, that is, not just in a neighbouring area.

Guideline/ Practice The Board treats each proposal for a duplicate name on a case-by-case basis.

The use of unique generic or qualifying terminology added to the specific name component may help to avoid confusion caused by duplication, except for locality, suburb or populated place names.

Example The name Goat Island is applied in four different New Zealand islands, so it is unlikely the Board would approve a proposal for another island to be named Goat Island. Waipapa is duplicated in 68 geographic names mostly in Te Ika-a-Māui or the North Island. Hikurangi is duplicated in 32 geographic names, also mostly in Te Ika-a-Māui or the North Island.

Geographic name	Location	Map reference
Goat Island	Stewart Island / Rakiura	NZTopo50-CJ10
Te Hāwera-a-Maki / Goat Island	Cape Rodney	NZTopo50-AY32
Goat Island	Whangarei	NZTopo50-AX31
Goat Island / Rakiriri	Dunedin	NZTopo50-CE17

31 Names for previously unnamed features or places

Principle	<p>The Board may consider proposals for previously unnamed geographic features or places, submitted under section 15 of the NZGB Act 2008.</p> <p>As the steward and custodian (kaitiaki) of the nation's set of official geographic names, the Board should avoid over-naming. Official place names endure so identifying unnamed features worthy of naming can be a challenge. Therefore the Board wants to ensure that future generations will still have a good range of unnamed features to use for names that relate to significant people or events in our nation's future.</p>
Policy	<p>Any proposal made to the Board to assign an official geographic name to a previously unnamed feature will be considered in terms of the Board's legislative requirements and policy framework.</p> <p>The Board will consult with iwi/hapū/marae who are tangata whenua in the area, to ascertain if there is an original Māori name that should be considered.</p>
Guideline/ Practice	<p>When considering assigning a name to a previously unnamed geographic feature or place, priority may be given to original Māori names of the feature or area.</p> <p>There will be New Zealanders in the future who are recognised as having played an enduring part in the history of this country and for whom commemoration in place names is appropriate. There will also be future significant events for which their stories ought to be reflected by being preserved as place names. It is the Board's role to resist the premature attachment of well-meaning but largely inconsequential names (as are sometimes proposed) to features that do not need to be named. Therefore, the Board should be prepared to turn down proposals if there is no compelling reason for acceptance, even if there is nothing wrong with the actual name proposed.</p>
Examples	<p>These official geographic names were approved for previously unnamed features or places:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Kōmarupeka Creek– Lake Hood– Venus Valley– Pulpit Rock– Tangitanginga.

32 Naming of 'minor' features

Principle Generally, the Board will consider a name proposal for a geographically 'minor' feature where significance of the feature and idea/name is demonstrated.

Policy The Board may consider a name proposal for a geographically 'minor' feature – including historic sites and places, where significance in historical, cultural and/or political terms is demonstrated.

Guideline/ Practice A name for a minor feature will be considered under the Board's legislative requirements and policy framework.

Maps and charts may not necessarily show names for minor features, for cartographic reasons, based on scale and readability.

The Board considers what constitutes a 'minor' feature on a case-by-case basis, particularly where historic associations may outweigh physical evidence of features.

A geographically 'minor' feature may have important association with communities. This importance may be described by kōrero⁴⁴/narratives held by a community or other private or public archives.

Examples These are examples of 'minor' features:

- pools along the Tongariro River
- alpine features at the summit of Mount Taranaki or Mount Egmont
- Scylla and Charybdis— minor twin peaks between Popes Nose and Aeroplane Peak.



Figure 10: Artwork by Cliff Whiting. © New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

⁴⁴ discussion

33 Locality and suburb names

Principle

Under section 10 of the NZGB Act 2008, the Board is responsible for names of geographic features. This definition includes localities and suburbs as places. Section 4 of the NZGB Act 2008 provides the following definitions:

locality an identifiable area within a local authority area, usually rural or partly rural in character

suburb an identifiable area within a local authority area, usually urban in character, with facilities such as those for education, transport, and shopping

The Board is also responsible for names of other populated places such as towns, cities, settlements, villages, etc.

The Board acknowledges the definition of 'Locality' in the ANZ Standard 4819:2011 Rural and urban addressing, "A named geographical area defining a community or area of interest, which may be rural or urban in character, and is usually a suburb in the latter case."

The Board recognises the importance of locality and suburb names and their extents. These names and the area to which they relate are important for correctly identifying locations, which is essential for emergency services.

Locality and suburb names and extents are also important for government administration, and provide an important point of identity or association for local communities.

Policy

It is particularly important that locality and suburb names and extents be assigned with emergency and utility services in mind. Therefore, the Board's main concerns are standardisation and non-ambiguity.

When considering name proposals for localities or suburbs and their extents, the Board shall take into account the views of the relevant territorial authority, the local community and iwi, hapū and marae who are tangata whenua.

The NZGB discourages the use of additional generic or qualifying terms for locality, suburb or other populated place name proposals.

Continued on next page

33 Locality and suburb names, continued

Guideline/ Practice

The Board will require formal definition of the spatial extent of localities and suburbs from the relevant territorial authority. See section 24 relating to the spatial extent of geographic features.

The Board recognises that populated places may conform to or are limited by naturally defined geographic boundaries or infrastructures made by people, and they can also be subject to growth and redefinition, so a fixed definition may not always be possible.

Historically the Board has not usually published prescriptive boundaries in the *Gazette*. However, under the NZGB Act 2008, the Board recognises that to satisfy enquiries by affected people, new locality and suburb extents need to be known at the time of assigning.

Territorial authorities generally determine the boundaries of localities and suburbs. Through the public notification process, other agencies or individuals can influence final determinations, and any possible conflicts can be identified.

The Board will take account of the requirements for locality naming by territorial authorities in respect to the ANZ Standard 4819:2011 Rural and urban addressing. The final decisions on official suburb and locality names rest with the Board (or the responsible Minister).

An end goal is for the jurisdiction of every Council to be divided into a nationally consistent set of suburbs and localities with officially recognised names and boundaries that are used as common descriptors of address and location. Within these may be separately named places for small inhabited communities or uninhabited places whose locations are of historic relevance/importance.

Examples

These official geographic names are examples of localities and suburbs:

- Stonefields—suburb in Auckland
- Tai Tapu—locality near Christchurch.



Figure 11: Houses in Wellington. Reproduced by permission of Land Information New Zealand.

34 Mountain names

Principle The Board recognises that for many mountains Māori were the first to discover and ascend them, and give them Māori names. Subsequent explorers and mountaineers may have applied their own names, but they do not necessarily have preference to naming rights.

Policy Not all features will be named immediately. This permits future generations to also assign names.

See Section 27 Using personal names.

Section 35 Wilderness areas also applies.

The Board will consider mana whenua and other views for any proposals.

Guideline/ Practice Hillary Ridge: No name proposals recognising Sir Edmund Hillary were considered until two years after his death.

Examples These geographic names are examples of features named by early European explorers, surveyors, and mountaineers:

Official geographic name	Named by...
Mystery Peak	Pascoe, 1930
Mount Coates	First ascent party, 1932
Earl Mountains	McKerrow, 1861–63
Pukematawai	Anderson, 1933
Pukewhero Peak	Scott, 1933

35 Wilderness areas

Principle A fundamental characteristic of wilderness is that features are nameless and that the cultural overlay of civilisation is absent. The concept of 'wilderness' has no cultural equivalent in Māori. The Board will discourage name proposals in designated wilderness areas as well as pristine/remote conservation areas with similar wilderness characteristics.

Policy The Board will not approve name proposals in areas designated as wilderness areas unless some compelling and overriding need exists, such as identification for emergency services. The Board will seek the views of the agency responsible for administering the wilderness area.

Commemoration of individuals will be discouraged.

All name proposals must meet the basic criteria of all other Board requirements and will be considered under the Board's legislative requirements and policy framework.

Guideline/ Practice On occasion, the Board has received name proposals in Fiordland. While only parts of Fiordland are designated wilderness areas, the Board has been cautious about accepting proposals.

Examples These are examples of designated wilderness areas in New Zealand:

- Adams Wilderness Area
 - Hooker / Landsborough Wilderness Area
 - Paparoa Wilderness Area
 - Raukumara Wilderness Area
 - Tasman Wilderness Area
 - Olivine Wilderness Area
 - Pembroke Wilderness Area
 - Glaisnock Wilderness Area
-

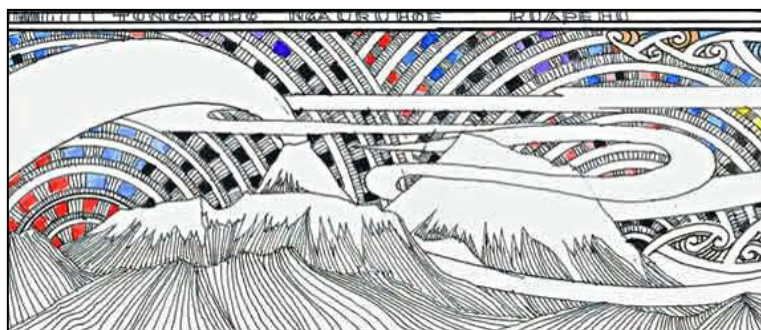


Figure 12: Art work by Cliff Whiting © New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

36 Use of names in official documents

Principle

Under section 32 of the NZGB Act 2008, if there is an official geographic name for a geographic feature or Crown protected area, that name must be used in all official documents.

The definition of official documents in section 2 of the NZGB Act 2008 includes geographic and scientific publications and manuscripts, and publications intended for travellers or tourists.

Other names may be used in official documents, as long as the document clearly states that the name used is not the official geographic name (section 32(2) of the NZGB Act 2008).

Official document, **map**, and **chart** are defined in section 4 of the NZGB Act 2008.

Policy

Official geographic names must be written in full in official documents.

Macrons and any other grammatical or diacritical marks that are part of the official name must be shown on official documents. See section 16 for more on macrons.

Road signs are official documents and come within the scope of the NZGB Act 2008.⁴⁵ See section 22 relating to abbreviated names.

Refer also to section 29, relating to dual and alternative names.

Guideline/ Practice

This is a non-exhaustive list of official documents that Crown agencies must ensure use official geographic names, where applicable:

- legislation
 - Government websites
 - LINZ maps and charts
 - LINZ Landonline.
-

⁴⁵ See Board minutes 4 July 1968 (Vol 3).

37 Variant or unofficial names

Principle

In some cases there is a current or historical name for a geographic feature that varies from the official geographic name. These names may be expressed in certain circumstances.

See section 29 relating to dual and alternative naming of geographic features.

Policy

Use of the official name for a geographic feature, including dual and alternative names, is required under section 32 of the NZGB Act 2008.

The Board may collect variant names and list them in the Gazetteer, and classify them as unofficial names; however, these names are not official and should not be used.

Guideline/ Practice

Possible reasons for collection of variant names include

- to note a locally used alternative name
 - to note a former name that has been replaced, changed or discontinued
 - to note a local name that applies to only part of a feature
 - to note original Māori name(s) applying to one feature.
-

Examples

These are examples of features with both an official and variant or unofficial name:

Official geographic name	Variant/unofficial name
Gold Reef Bay, in Kenepuru Sound	Long Bay
Maniototo, Otago	Maniatoto
Paekākāriki Hill, Kapiti	Pai-a-te-Rangi

38 Name alterations

Principle Geographic names perform an important reference or label in language and for location. Consequently, alterations to established names should not be made without good reason and should be considered carefully on a case-by-case basis.

Policy Where an alteration to a name is proposed, the Board will consider that proposal on its merits.

The Board may alter a name, for example by correcting its spelling where the correction is important, such as when it is a form of redress and it may correct a significant wrong and grievance of a community. However, other criteria and legislative considerations may outweigh this policy.

A function of under the NZGB Act 2008 is that the Board may examine cases of doubtful spelling of names and determine the spelling to be adopted on official charts or official maps.

Guideline/ Practice Alterations to names may be approved in these circumstances

- to comply with legislation
- to follow established local or common usage
- where there is an awareness that the current name is culturally inappropriate
- where the name is confusing to a local community
- where other issues, such as safety, are a compelling reason to consider alteration.

Examples These are official geographic names that have been altered:

Official geographic name	Altered from...
Te Hauturu-o-Toi / Little Barrier Island	Hauturu / Little Barrier Island
Mount Domett	Mount Domet
Mount Parihaka	Mount Parahaki
Reweti	Rewiti
Duncan Bay	Tennyson Inlet
Ruatangata Railway Station	Whangaehu Railway Station
Whanganui or Wanganui	Wanganui

39 Status of names established by other statutes

Principle

Section 35 of the NZGB Act 2008 validates names given to Crown protected areas under other statutes before the NZGB Act 2008 came into effect. The Board must publish those names in the *New Zealand Gazette* if they were not gazetted.

Naming Crown protected areas is covered in the *Standard for Crown protected area names—NZGBS60001*.

Names given under a Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Act enacted before the NZGB Act 2008 are included in the definition of an official geographic name.

Refer to section 4 of the NZGB Act 2008 for the definition of an official geographic name, and section 35 of the NZGB Act 2008 for the requirements to validate names.

Policy

The Board may support names proposed by other agencies as part of their statutory role, if the proposed names meet the Board's legislative and policy frameworks.

The Board endeavours to have open communications with these agencies to ensure that the Board's policy frameworks are followed.

The Board will take an active interest in legislation that proposes new names, especially where naming under that legislation would conflict with the requirements of the NZGB Act 2008 and the policy frameworks of the Board.

Guideline/ Practice

The Board has been actively involved in any legislative activity that affects its responsibilities under the NZGB Act 2008, in particular, Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Acts such as the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 and numerous others since 1998.

The Board was also involved in developing the previous *Standard Operating Procedures for the Naming of Crown Protected areas* with the Department of Conservation. Note that under the NZGB Act 2008, the Board is responsible for reviewing and concurring with the names of Crown protected areas proposed by the Department of Conservation and has issued a standard for Crown protected area names, in consultation with the Department of Conservation.

Examples

These examples are official geographic names established under other statutes:

Aoraki / Mount Cook	Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998
Kōtukutuku Bay	Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act 2006
Te Kuri a Paoa / Young Nick's Head National Historic Reserve	Ngai Tāmanuhiri Claims Settlement Act 2012

40 Other policies

Undersea features

In September 2016 the Board published the [Standard for undersea feature names NZGBS60000](#).

Crown protected area names

In April 2012 the Board published the [Standard for Crown protected area names—NZGBS60001](#).

Survey control mark names

When a name is considered for a trigonometric geodetic control mark (a trig), the name should be that of the geographic feature, usually a hill, where the trig is located, and not the name of the trig. The Board has no jurisdiction to name trigs but will consult with LINZ to encourage consistency between the name of the feature and the name of the trig.⁴⁶



Figure 13: Art work by Cliff Whiting © New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa.

⁴⁶ See Board minutes 9 August 1973 (Vol 4).

41 Māori place names

Introduction

New Zealand place names indicate cultural diversity of people past and present. They reflect the country's history and the different people who have lived here. Of these people, tangata whenua Māori have lived here for many centuries and are responsible for many of the names in New Zealand.

History

Each culture that has arrived in New Zealand has brought with them nostalgia for their homeland, often expressed by place names. The organised settlement of New Zealand by the British from the early 1800s meant new names, many European in origin. Areas that were settled by other European cultures, such as French, Scandinavian, and Dalmatian cultures, also developed distinctive local flavours from their place names.

With the introduction of many new place names by the new 'locals', some original Māori place names began to disappear through disuse, or in some cases, were amended to an anglicised spelling. Many places still retain different names that reflect different periods of association by people. Therefore there may be one or more historical names for a place. The Board recognises the importance of the whakapapa principle in relation to naming, ie there may be layers (whakapapa) of history and associated names, eg Hauraki Gulf / Tīkapa Moana.

In 1875, the report by Major Palmer to the Colonial Secretary indicated a desire to retain indigenous names: "...special attention should be given to the subject of nomenclature and care taken to adhere in all possible cases to accurate Native names: this is a matter of great philosophical and antiquarian importance..."⁴⁷

Previous legislation

Survey regulations made under the Land Act 1885 and subsequent regulations required that in the 'survey of native lands'⁴⁸ the surveyor must

- fix the positions of all remarkable hills, ridges, pas, eel-weirs, native cultivations, tracks, battlefields, villages, etc., as well as rivers, forests, lakes, and coastlines
- ascertain the native names of all boundaries or natural features within the block surveyed.

In 1894, the Designation of Districts Act introduced a new function of giving recognition to orthographically correct Māori names.

In 1946 the New Zealand Geographic Board Act introduced two functions of the Board specifically relating to recognising the significance of Māori place names. This Act was amended in 1998 by the Ngāi Tahu Claims Settlement Act 1998 to "encourage the use of original Māori place names on official maps, including maps published by or under the direction or control of the Surveyor-General".

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⁴⁷ REPORT Major Palmer R.E., to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, *The State of the Surveys in New Zealand*, Appendix to the Journals of the House of Representatives, 1875 Session I, H-01, [Original record held with the Surveyor General]

⁴⁸ regulations notified in the *New Zealand Gazette* 1886 p634

41 Māori place names, continued

The NZGB Act 2008

Section 3(e) of the NZGB Act 2008 states one of the purposes of the NZGB Act 2008 is to provide the means for appropriate recognition to be accorded to cultural and heritage values associated with geographic features.

Section 6 of the NZGB Act 2008 states that in order to meet the Crown's responsibilities under the Treaty of Waitangi, the Board has the functions of collecting original Māori names for recording on official charts and official maps, and encouraging the use of those names on those documents.

Section 11(1)(f) of the NZGB Act 2008 states that the Board may seek advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) on the correct orthography of any Māori name.

Under Schedule 1 of the NZGB Act 2008, two Board members must be appointed on the recommendation of the Minister of Māori Affairs. Under Schedule 1(2)(a), those two persons must be

"representatives of Māori who—

(i) have a knowledge of tikanga Māori and te reo Māori; and

(ii) are able to provide advice in relation to the naming of geographic features and Crown protected areas for which tikanga Māori or te reo Māori is relevant;..."

Sources of Māori names

Sources of Māori names include:

- historic Māori Land Plans
- survey plans made for investigation of titles by the Māori Land Court
- early Survey Office Plans
- other historic plans and maps
- oral narratives
- private and public narratives and archives.

Continued on next page

41 Māori place names, continued

Research resources

This table sets out some online research resources for Māori names.

Resource	Website
Te Aka Māori-English, English-Māori Dictionary and Index	http://www.Māoridictionary.co.nz/
Learning Media (Te Pou Taki Kōrero)—Ngata Dictionary	http://www.learningmedia.co.nz/ngata/
National Library of New Zealand (Te Puna Mātauranga o Aotearoa)	http://www.natlib.govt.nz
The Community Archive—National Register of Archives and Manuscripts	http://thecommunityarchive.org.nz/
Te Kāhui Mā Ngāi (Directory of Iwi and Māori Organisations)	http://www.tkm.govt.nz/
Waitangi Tribunal (Te Rōpū Whakamana i Te Tiriti o Waitangi)	https://www.waitangitribunal.govt.nz/
The University of Waikato (Te Whare Wānanga o Waikato) Index of Māori names	http://www.waikato.ac.nz/library/resources/nzc/fletcher/
Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) Place Names Map	http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz/english/resources_e/placenames.shtml
Te Kooti Whenua Māori (Māori Land Court)	http://www.justice.govt.nz/courts/maori-land-court
Office of Treaty Settlements (Te Tari Whakatau Take e pā ana ki te Tiriti o Waitangi)	http://www.ots.govt.nz/ and https://www.govt.nz/organisations/office-of-treaty-settlements/
New Zealand Electronic Text Centre	http://nzetc.victoria.ac.nz/
NZ History online: 1000 Māori place names (Ministry of Culture and Heritage)	http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/culture/maori-language-week/1000-maori-place-names
Māori Land Online	http://www.maorilandonline.govt.nz/gis/home.htm
Maorimaps.com	http://maorimaps.com/
Dictionary of New Zealand Biography	http://www.dnzb.govt.nz/dnzb/
Te Ara – The Encyclopedia of New Zealand	http://www.teara.govt.nz/en
New Zealand Historic Places Trust Register	http://www.heritage.org.nz/the-list
Iwi/hapū/marae websites	http://www.tkm.govt.nz/
Papers Past	http://paperspast.natlib.govt.nz/cgi-bin/paperspast

The Board also provides a general guide to the resources available when researching place name proposals at the following link:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/researching-names/nzgb-resources/index.aspx>

Continued on next page

41 Māori place names, continued

Current status of Māori names

Māori names appear to predominate on official maps.

In 1992 a sample count of nearly 3,000 geographic features on the 1:1 million map series⁴⁹ showed that in the North Island 21 % of names were European in origin, and 79 % were Māori in origin. For the South Island, the ratio was 67 % European and 33 % Māori.

In spite of this apparent relative dominance, a number of significant Māori names have been supplanted, and many are incorrectly spelled or assigned to the wrong feature.

In March 2009, from a sample of 10,500 official geographic names around 43 % were Māori names. This may not necessarily be indicative of the percentage of all official names and the estimated nearly 40,000 unofficial names that are classified as collected and recorded names.

Recognition of Māori place names

The importance of recording and the significance of Māori place names has been recognised in legislation and the Board's rules and policies.

Since the 1970s there has been a steady move towards greater recognition of the significance of Māori place names in New Zealand's history and culture. Milestones include the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975 and the Māori Language Act 1987, replaced by Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 (the Māori Language Act 2016).

Following on from these there have been several initiatives leading to a resurgence of interest in Māori names, particularly through Treaty of Waitangi Settlement legislation, which has included the restoration of original Māori place names as part of cultural redress.

The increasing recognition of Māori place names acknowledges the importance of matauranga⁵⁰ and korero. These stories and history preserve and celebrate identity and mana of Māori communities.

Continued on next page

⁴⁹ The 1:1 million map series is available here: <http://www.linz.govt.nz/topography/topo-maps/nz-small-scale-maps/index.aspx>

⁵⁰ knowledge

41 Māori place names, continued

Pacific connections

New Zealand has clear connections with the Pacific through the Polynesian voyagers who discovered New Zealand more than 1,000 years ago.

These connections can be traced through many names brought from Polynesia to New Zealand and the naming stories or traditions found in New Zealand, the Cook Islands, Tahiti, and Hawai'i. Like those who followed them, the early Polynesian explorers and discoverers brought their names to New Zealand, often as reminders of the land they had left.

Some names are found throughout the Pacific, often in groups that identify a story or an event, for example:

In New Zealand...	In Tahiti...
Taranaki	Tarana'i
Patea	Patea
Hawera	Awera

or

In New Zealand...	Rangitoto
In Tahiti...	Rai'oto
In Rarotonga...	Rangitoto
In Tonga...	Rangito'o

The Māori Oral History Atlas and handbook

In 1990, as its contribution to the sesquicentennial commemoration of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, the Board published *He Korero Pūrākau Mo Ngā Taunahanahatanga a Ngā Tūpuna—Place Names of the Ancestors: A Māori Oral History Atlas*.

This atlas sets out 11 groups of Māori place names that are linked together in traditional stories and recorded in an oral map.

The Board also published a companion handbook: *Ngā Tohu Pūmahara—The Survey Pegs of the Past: Understanding Māori Place Names*. This handbook provides a systematic framework to understand Māori names in their cultural context.

The late Mrs Te Aue Davis, a Māori scholar and historian, researched and collected the traditional stories and names for the atlas. An important first step was to gain consent from the Māori people to collect and publish these stories. Having gained this consent, Mrs Davis did a great deal of research and travelled to consult with elders and iwi. This was very important, as different iwi 'own' many Māori stories in varying styles and content.

See page 94 for references to these and other Board publications, as well as instructions for ordering Board publications.

Continued on next page

41 Māori place names, continued

Excerpt from *Ngā Tohu Pūmahara—The Survey Pegs of the Past: Understanding Māori Place Names*.⁵¹

"The names of our landscape contain a huge amount of information about the land and the relationship of one place to another. We find our way around our maps by marking them with place names, but the map does not tell us anything about the names themselves, what they mean or why places were given the names they carry. Those names, though, carry a cargo of meaning and memory, they signpost the fact that place has a human dimension.

Most Pakeha names mark individual places and individual memories of parcels of history. They generally have no particular connection to each other, each standing in its own right. The meaning of many Māori names, though, can only be understood through their connection to other names and other places. Whole series of names belong together in groups, commemorating journeys of exploration by an ancestor, the myth memory of how the land was made or a series of traditional events and people relationships. They also describe the land physically and identify its resources.

In pre-literate Māori culture there was a huge dependence on memory and the careful transmission of history from generation to generation. The names in the landscape were like survey pegs of memory, marking the events that happened in a particular place, recording some aspect or feature of the traditions and history of a tribe. If the name was remembered it could release whole parcels of history to a tribal narrator and those listening. The daily use of such place names meant that the history was always present, always available. In this sense living and travelling reinforced the histories of the people.

Some of these groups of names, as well as individual names, were of such significance that when a tribe migrated elsewhere it "replanted" its history in its new home by naming its new landscape with the names of the place of origin. Because of the role of place names as a device for recording and remembering tribal history the historical events themselves sometimes became relocated in the new setting. This is one of the reasons why some Māori and Polynesian histories appear so similar and repetitious. They may be the same story being repeated in fresh settings. This does not make the traditions associated with a particular place name, or group of names, any less authentic. It is a perfectly valid process within an oral tradition. It derives from the character of oral tradition. It uses place names in different ways from the way literate societies use them."

Continued on next page

⁵¹ You can download a copy of this publication from http://www.linz.govt.nz/system/files_force/media/pages-attachments/nga-tohu-pumahara.pdf?download=1 or refer to page 92 to order a hard copy.

41 Māori place names, continued

Original Māori place names project

Following the work carried out to produce the Māori Oral History Atlas, the Board initiated a project to collect original Māori place names. Part of this project was to establish a network of people who could provide information about Māori place names.

The results from this project help the Board

- meet the Board's legislative requirement to collect original Māori names of geographic features for recording on official maps
- make decisions about New Zealand place names.

One of the methods used to collect names was to provide contributors with a list of the names, which the Board had already recorded, relating to their tribal area or specific area of interest. Contributors were then asked to

- correct any errors in spelling or the location data
- provide information on the correct word division and placement of macrons
- provide the correct meaning of the name
- supply the above information for any names missing from the Board's records.

Names from the Māori Oral History Atlas and the Original Place Names Project are held in the Board's records and may be recorded in the Official Geographic Names Gazetteer in the future.

Continued on next page

41 Māori place names, continued

Māori place names maps c.1840

As its contribution to the 1993 United Nations International Year of the World's Indigenous People, the Board published two full relief maps of New Zealand, including the Chatham Islands, showing a selection of Māori place names, important pā⁵², kainga⁵³, and the vegetation cover of New Zealand, circa 1840.

The former Department of Survey and Land Information, GP Print, New Zealand Historic Places Trust Pouhere Taonga, New Zealand Lotteries Grant Board and the Ministry of Māori Development Te Puni Kōkiri sponsored the project.

These maps were prepared from work done in the 1940s for the production of a 'Centennial Atlas' to commemorate the centenary of the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi; however the atlas was never published. The Board recorded the names collected from that project together with research by notable authorities on Māori place names, including Sir Apirana Ngata and Pei Hurinui Jones.

Since their publication these maps have become very popular with tribal groups, schools, researchers, and the public. Because of the growing use or recognition of Māori place names in everyday life New Zealand Post and other commercial agencies have also sought and used the data.

See page 94 for references to these and other Board publications, and the instructions for ordering Board publications.

The New Zealand Historical Atlas

The work on original place names and the c 1840 maps has continued and was incorporated into the compilation of the *New Zealand Historical Atlas* in 1997⁵⁴.

The *New Zealand Historical Atlas* uses a number of perspectives from various tribal regions of New Zealand to show how the Māori discoverers, explorers, and settlers named the land after creation stories, people or events, or transplanted names in memory of their original homelands.

This publication has made extensive use of modern computer technology and digital terrain modelling to present cultural and historic information in its geographical context.

Continued on next page

⁵² See the glossary.

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ McKinnon, M., et al (eds) 1997, *Bateman New Zealand Historical Atlas / Ko Papatuanuku e Takoto Nei*, David Bateman Ltd, Auckland, New Zealand

41 Māori place names, continued

United Nations recommendations on minority group and indigenous names

Recommendations regarding the promotion of minority group and indigenous geographical names were put forward at the Fifth United Nations Conference held in Montreal, 18–31 August 1987.

The principles of these recommendations have been recognised by the New Zealand Government since the earliest days of British settlement and have been reinforced by recent Treaty of Waitangi Settlement legislation and Board decisions:

http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/docs/RES_UN_E%20update_d_1-10%20CONF.pdf and

<http://unstats.un.org/unsd/geoinfo/UNGEGN/publications.html>

United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

This document published in March 2008 affirms indigenous peoples' right to self-determination, historical redress, free prior and informed consent and land rights:

http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_en.pdf

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission)

Established under the Māori Language Act 1987, the function of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) is to promote and develop Māori as an official language.

The Board recognises Te Taura Whiri as the authority on Māori language and orthography of Māori names.

Section 11(1)(f) of the NZGB Act 2008 states that the Board may seek advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) on the correct orthography of any Māori name.

See Part 2: Policy Framework, beginning on page 22 for some of the policies that refer to the orthographic conventions developed by Te Taura Whiri.

For more information on Te Taura Whiri, see the website:

<http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz/>

Continued on next page

41 Māori place names, continued

Macrons

Macrons are included in a number of the official New Zealand and Antarctic names that the Board assigns.

Māori place names with macrons can be searched in the [Gazetteer](#). For an analysis of place names with macrons, the Gazetteer data can be downloaded as a simple .csv file.

While the Gazetteer shows the macrons, care needs to be taken to ensure that they are retained when the names are moved between software packages.

Recorded place names with updated orthography

The addition or removal of a macron does not make a word a 'different' word. It is the same word, with spelling standardised.⁵⁵

When a recorded Māori name has had its orthography standardised, it continues to be a recorded name, and the earlier non-standard version is not considered to be an alternative recorded name.

The Board can approve these updated recorded names as official under section 24 of the NZGB Act 2008 in the future, since the former recorded name is not considered to be an alternative name.

Any issues with approving such names as official under section 24(2)(a) of the NZGB Act 2008 may be resolved by making a full proposal through sections 16-21 of the NZGB Act 2008, which includes public consultation.

Examples of recorded names with standardised orthography:

Houto Forest	Hōuto Forest
Kakapo Spur	Kākāpō Spur
Kererutahi Forest	Kererūtahi Forest
Manuka	Mānuka
Ngamotu a te Ahimare Bush	Ngāmotu-a-te-Ahimare Bush
Oparara	Ōpārara
Taupo	Taupō
Totaranui	Tōtaranui
Waima Forest	Waimā Forest

⁵⁵ Advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) of 22 February 2018.

42 Kaupapa for Māori place names

Principle

The Board is required to collect original Māori place names and encourage their use on official maps, charts and documents.

As a result of Treaty of Waitangi negotiations with Taranaki iwi during 1999/2000, the Board, the Office of Treaty Settlements (OTS) and Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK) agreed to enter into a formal consultation process with appropriate Māori groups within whose rohe (boundary) a place name proposal falls, by using the regional networks of TPK. This process is consistent with the duties and obligations of the Board under the NZGB Act 2008 and is recorded in the *Kaupapa for Māori place names*.

The Kaupapa does not change the statutory requirements for consideration of a place name by the Board. Rather, it provides an opportunity for Māori with an interest to be advised of place name proposals before other New Zealanders, in recognition of their tangata whenua status over the land covering the proposal, and to have more time to gather information, consult and prepare a response.

The Kaupapa is designed to be consistent with the principles of consultation with Māori as a Treaty partner and will be applied to all Treaty of Waitangi claim settlement issues involving consultation or representation in the place naming process. Notwithstanding this, it is acknowledged that place name proposals may be proposed through the Treaty settlement process.

All name proposals will preferably include evidence of consultation with neighbouring iwi, hapū, marae or other groups with ancestral interests.

Policy

The Board's *Kaupapa for Māori place names* is linked from:
<https://www.linz.govt.nz/regulatory/place-names/propose-place-name/nzgb-naming-policies-principles-and-guidelines>

Future of the Kaupapa

The *Kaupapa for Māori place names* was established under the 1946 Act and has been updated to reflect the NZGB Act 2008 and Cabinet's intention for the Board to consult directly with iwi [EDC Min (05) 14/3, dated 8 June 2005], which agreed that:

- primary responsibility for iwi consultation on geographic names under Board jurisdiction be with the Board rather than as now with officials from Te Puni Kōkiri; and
 - the Board's existing *Kaupapa for Māori Place Names* be revised to take into account direct Board/iwi consultation and that an exchange of letters with Ngāti Ruanui and Ngāti Tama (providing they agree) record the change from direct Te Puni Kōkiri involvement with geographic names as intended in their Deeds of Settlement.
-

43 Antarctic names

Introduction

There is no single naming authority for Antarctica because it does not fall under the sovereignty of any one nation. Individual countries with an interest in or territorial claim to Antarctica are responsible for their own national policies on Antarctic names, as well as the authorisation and use of those names.

Legislation

The sections of the NZGB Act 2008 that are relevant to naming in Antarctica are:

Section	Provision
4	Antarctica has the same meaning as in section 2(1) of the Antarctica Act 1960.
8	<p>The Board has jurisdiction to exercise its powers to carry out its functions and duties under this Act or any other enactment in relation to geographic features and Crown protected areas within –</p> <p>The Ross Dependency, as defined in section 7(1) of the Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994,</p> <p>In addition, the Board may exercise its powers and carry out its functions and duties under this Act, as far as they are relevant, in relation to those parts of Antarctica outside the Ross Dependency.</p> <p>The Board's jurisdiction covers the Ross Dependency⁵⁶.</p> <p>If relevant, the Board may also approve names for parts of Antarctica outside the Ross Dependency, such as the Ross Sea Region.</p>
25	<p>Geographic features outside territorial limits</p> <p>(1) The provisions of sections 16 to 20 do not apply if, in relation to a geographic feature this is outside the territorial limits of New Zealand, the Board carries out the function of –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) assigning an official geographic name; or(b) altering an official geographic name. <p>(2) However, the Board must –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) consult with any relevant national and international naming authorities that it considers appropriate; and(b) as soon as is reasonably practicable, give public notice of the official geographic name in accordance with section 21(2).

Continued on next page

⁵⁶ The Ross Dependency is defined in section 7(1) of the Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994.

43 Antarctic names, continued

Legislation continued

	Antarctic name proposals need not go through public notification and consultation, but the Board must consult with any relevant international naming authorities, and the Board must give public notice once the name becomes official.
35	<p>Validation of certain names</p> <p>(1) In relation to actions taken before the commencement of this Act, this section applies to every name –</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) that the Board has assigned to, or altered for, a geographic features in Antarctica, whether or not that name has been gazetted;</p> <p>(2) The names referred to in subsection (1) are official geographic names and as valid as if they had been assigned or altered in accordance with the NZGB Act 2008.</p> <p>(3) The Board must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after the commencement of the NZGB Act 2008, publish in the <i>Gazette</i> the official geographic names referred to in subsection (1) that have not previously been gazetted.</p> <p>Antarctic names that existed before the NZGB Act 2008 are validated as official, and where any of those names had not been gazetted, the Board must gazette them.</p>

Extent of Ross Dependency and Ross Sea Region

The Ross Dependency is the area south of 60° South latitude, between 160° East longitude and 150° West longitude. Responsibility for it was transferred by Britain in 1923 to New Zealand.

The Ross Sea Region can be defined as the area bounded by and including the Siple and Shirase Coasts in the east and the Trans-Antarctic Mountains in the west, and including as far south as the South Pole.

History of the Board's authority

In December 1956 a Cabinet Sub-committee appointed the Board as the New Zealand Antarctic place names authority.

Under the New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946, the Board was not given the function of approving Antarctic place names. The NZGB Act 2008 amended this.

Continued on next page

43 Antarctic names, continued

LINZ Antarctic Strategy

The New Zealand Government has maintained a long term commitment to, and strategic interest in, the Ross Sea Region since the first British exploration in 1839 by Sir James Clark Ross. Maintaining a credible presence and research programme in the region demonstrates a commitment to the stewardship of the continent, and to meeting New Zealand's obligations under the Antarctic Treaty of 1959.

New Zealand formally asserted its interest in the Ross Dependency in 1923 by an Order in Council.

New Zealand's activities and involvement in Antarctica occur within a framework of international agreements and through a system of governance known as the Antarctic Treaty System. The Antarctic Treaty of 1959 involved 12 original signatory nations agreeing to

- set to one side disputes over territorial sovereignty
- demilitarise Antarctica
- promote scientific co-operation in Antarctica.

As at 2013, the Treaty had 50 Parties, and has been joined by further significant agreements and hundreds of legally binding decisions at the annual Antarctic Treaty Consultative Meetings.

For more information on the Antarctic Treaty System, see the Secretariat of the Antarctic Treaty:

http://www.ats.aq/index_e.htm

International liaison

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) and Land Information New Zealand have an agreement that provides for consultation between the naming authorities of both countries.

The USBGN (United States Board on Geographic Names) has a sub-committee, US-Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN), who the Board consults when considering names in the Ross Sea Region. The agreement is about sharing, collaborating and consulting on new names, taking account of US-ACAN naming policies.

See page 20 for more on US-ACAN.

The Board has a less formal arrangement with the neighbouring Australian Antarctic territory, west of the 160° East longitude. The Australian naming authority is the [Australian Antarctic Division Place Names Committee \(AADPNC\)](#). New proposals in the Ross Sea Region west of 160° East longitude should first be made to the AADPNC.

Continued on next page

43 Antarctic names, continued

Gazetteer

New Zealand Antarctic geographic names are published in the New Zealand *Gazette* and in the Board's Gazetteer. Information from the Board's Gazetteer is provided for the SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica.

The Board's online Gazetteer can be searched and downloaded from:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/regulatory/place-names/find-name/new-zealand-gazetteer-official-geographic-names/new-zealand-gazetteer-search-place-names>

Toponymic guidelines

Guidelines and rules for New Zealand naming of Antarctic features resulted from:

- discussions at the December 1994 Antarctic Naming Subcommittee meeting. Refer to the Board's minutes of 19 December 1994.
- reference to a proposed set of international toponymic guidelines from the SCAR Working Group, formerly Geodesy and Geographic Information. For more information about SCAR see <http://www.scar.org/>
- a discussion document prepared for the Board in 1999 relating to Antarctic place names
- suggestions by the Committee on Place Naming in the Ross Sea Region of Antarctica. Refer to Committee meeting of 1 August 2001.
- recommendation SCAR XXVII-1, from Bulletin 149, April 2003. This is available at:

http://www.scar.org/scar_media/documents/publications/bulletins/Bulletin149.pdf



Figure 14: Geographic South Pole, Antarctica (Mack Thompson, December 2002).

Continued on next page

43 Antarctic names, continued

Categories of Antarctic names

This table lists categories of Antarctic names, and where relevant, the Board's policy on those names.

Type of name and example	Policy
Descriptive names <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Dark Tower– Windy Gully– Finger Ridges– Flat Island– Redcliff Nunatak	Descriptive names should help field parties and others to identify the named feature, by aiding location and navigation.
Names of persons <ul style="list-style-type: none">– Quartermain Mountains– Hillary Coast– Hatherton Glacier	<p>Personal names should have real historic significance and must recognise a significant contribution to New Zealand's Antarctic activities.</p> <p>Features should not be named after people or individuals who have not been to Antarctica unless they are part of a class or group agreed on, such as prominent public officials or administrators of the past.</p> <p>Deceased persons being commemorated should have had a connection with Antarctica, although need not have necessarily visited the continent.</p> <p>The names of notable living people, who have made a significant contribution to New Zealand's Antarctic activities, are acceptable.</p> <p>Note 1: This policy differs from that applying to New Zealand, where use of personal names for places is confined to deceased persons.</p> <p>Note 2: This policy may differ from other international naming authorities in Antarctica.</p>

Continued on next page

43 Antarctic names, continued

Type of name and example	Policy
Names involving Antarctic events and activities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tobogganers Icefall – Sledgers Glacier – Surveyors Range 	For practical referencing for logistical support, administrative support, scientific research and to facilitate the exchange of information in the field, it may be appropriate to commemorate events and activities associated with fieldwork.
Names reflecting New Zealand culture, society and history <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Kiwi Pass – Freyberg Mountains – Gallipoli Heights – All-Blacks Nunataks – Moawhango Névé – Whakawhiti Saddle – Waipuke Beach – Te Puna Roimata Peak (on Mount Erebus) 	Names reflecting New Zealand culture, society and history should reflect either Māori or non-Māori New Zealand traditions. Descriptive Māori names for features are encouraged.
Mythological names <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mount Janus – Mount Thor – Minotaur Pass – Beowulf Glacier 	Mythological names are part of Antarctic naming tradition. Polynesian and Māori mythological names are encouraged, however naming should also reflect the international nature of the Antarctic. Mythological names do not necessarily need connections to New Zealand.
Names which contribute to a theme in a particular area <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aeronaut, Astronaut and Cosmonaut Glaciers in the Aviator Glacier system in Northern Victoria Land. 	The Board encourages the development of name themes for future use, such as themes relating to field equipment and geological names. When appropriate a themed approach should be used for groupings of features.
Pleonastic names, tautologies, and names with two generic terms are acceptable if desirable for clarity and safety <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Puke Toropā Mountain 	To minimise ambiguity generally these forms of names are not encouraged.

Continued on next page

43 Antarctic names, continued

Other policies These are the Board's other policies for Antarctic names.

- Name proposals by field parties should be encouraged and guidelines provided before the onset of fieldwork.
 - Names should not be repeated or duplicated. Naming more than one feature for one person should be avoided. Personal names will not be duplicated in other parts of Antarctica. The only exception would be when a group of related features adopt the same name, such as Harrison Bluff and Harrison Stream.
 - Names should be euphonious in an international context. Geographic names in a foreign language should be rendered in the Roman or Romanised form adopted by that country, including diacritic marks, except where English equivalents are already fixed by use. Generic terms may be translated into English or added to a name for identification and safety.
 - The Board encourages any link to New Zealand identity in proposed names.
 - The use of the possessive form should be avoided whenever it can be done without destroying the euphony of the name or changing its descriptive application. Where the possessive form is retained the apostrophe should be dropped.
 - Names in common use, such as those used by visiting field parties, should normally take precedence.
 - Names which are in poor taste or likely to cause offence and names which are discriminatory or derogatory in terms of ethnicity, gender, creed or political affiliation, are to be avoided.
 - Māori place names should use the orthography advised by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission). This includes macrons (indicating a stressed or long vowel), word division where known to exist and the correct use of hyphens.
 - Names that are very long or not euphonious should be avoided.
 - Except in very special circumstances and at the discretion of the Board minor features should not be named.
 - A consultative process should be used to access local expert knowledge of a particular area.
-

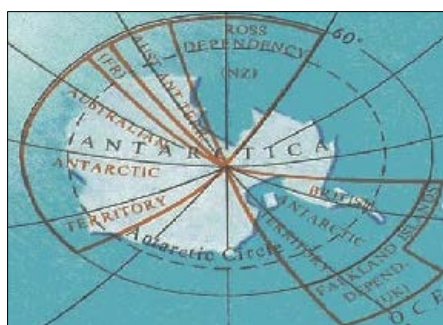


Figure 15: Extract from NZMS 135, Ross Sea Region, Edition 3, 1987. Map reproduced by permission of Land Information New Zealand.

Part Three: Operational Framework

44 Overview

Introduction Much of the Board's work is in response to requests, questions, proposals and submissions relating to place naming, especially in New Zealand. Note that this is less applicable in relation to names in the Antarctic.

Contents This section contains these topics:

Topic	See page
45 About the Board	80
46 General guidelines for naming	84
47 Guidelines for proposals and submissions	85
48 Forms	89
49 The New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names	90
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Figure 16: Signs showing names assigned by the Department of Conservation (Graeme Blick, 2002).

45 About the Board

Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa

This is a name given to the New Zealand Geographic Board by the late Sir James Henare. The name metaphorically describes the memorial markers of the landscape. The Minister of Lands approved this Māori name and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (the Māori Language Commission) endorsed it.⁵⁷

The Board

From 1924 until 1946 the Honorary Geographic Board of New Zealand, which was appointed under the direction of the Minister of Lands, dealt with all place names issues. Naming before 1924 is covered in Part One—see page 9.

The New Zealand Geographic Board Act of 1946 established the Board in 1946 and it continues under the NZGB Act 2008.

The Board is an independent statutory body of Government responsible to the Minister for Land Information.

Through its funding of Land Information New Zealand, the Government provides funding for the Board and its activities.

The State Services Commission sets the guidelines for fees and frameworks of statutory boards.

What does it do?

The Board has responsibility for naming in New Zealand, including its offshore islands, the Ross Sea Region of Antarctica, and within the territorial waters and continental shelf of New Zealand. Refer to page 11 for more information on the jurisdiction of the Board.

Accepting or rejecting geographic names within New Zealand is primarily the responsibility of the Board. The Minister for Treaty of Waitangi Negotiations decides Treaty settlement names, with the Board having an advisory role. The Minister of Conservation decides Crown protected area names, with the Board having a review and concurrence role.

No matter what process a proposal goes through, whether assigning new names, altering existing names or discontinuing names, the Board recognises that geographic names must be the product of careful and informed decisions.

What can it not do?

The Board has no jurisdiction over the country name of New Zealand and to change it would require an Act of Parliament. The Board also has no jurisdiction over naming streets or roads, or naming reserves vested in local authorities.

Refer to page 11 for more on the scope of the Board.

Continued on next page

⁵⁷ See Board minutes 14 August 2002.

45 About the Board, continued

Membership Schedule 1(1)–(5) of the NZGB Act 2008 sets out the requirements for the membership of the Board. The Surveyor-General is Chairperson of the Board, which comprises a further nine members appointed under the NZGB Act 2008. At the time of printing the members are:

Role
Chairperson—The Surveyor-General
Two people appointed as representatives of Māori on the recommendation of the Minister of Māori Affairs
One person nominated by Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu ⁵⁸
One person nominated by the New Zealand Geographical Society Inc
One person nominated by the Federated Mountain Clubs of New Zealand Inc
One person nominated by Local Government New Zealand
Two people nominated on the recommendation of the Minister for Land Information
The LINZ official with primary responsibility for setting hydrographic information standards for New Zealand

For a current list of members see:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/about-geographic-board/nzgb-members/index.aspx>

Secretary A Secretary for the Board may be appointed under Schedule 1(5) of the NZGB Act 2008.

Continued on next page

⁵⁸ Ngāi Tahu is the iwi that represents most of the South Island.

45 About the Board, continued

Principal functions

The principal functions of the Board are set out in section 10 of the NZGB Act 2008. These functions are to

- assign official geographic names
 - approve recorded names as official geographic names
 - alter official geographic names or recorded names by substitution or correction
 - discontinue use of official geographic names or recorded names
 - investigate and determine the position or extent of the geographic feature in respect of which the Board assigns, approves, or alters the official geographic name
 - review proposals to assign or alter the names of Crown protected areas.
-

Section 11 functions

Section 11 of the NZGB Act 2008 sets out other functions of the Board. These include

- adopting policies, rules, standards, protocols, guidelines, or similar instruments for carrying out its functions, including for spelling and systematic designation of official geographic names
 - examining cases of doubtful spelling and determining the spelling to be adopted on official charts or maps
 - investigating and determining the priority of the discovery of any geographic feature
 - collecting original Māori names for recording on official charts and maps
 - encouraging the use of original Māori names on official charts and maps
 - seeking advice from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (The Māori Language Commission) on the correct orthography of Māori names
 - researching any proposal to name or alter the name of a geographic feature
 - altering the name of a district or region, with the consent or at the request of the relevant local authority.
-

Continued on next page

45 About the Board, continued

Other functions

As well as these functions, the Board has functions that have either been assigned administratively or are carried out in support of the Board's statutory functions. They are:

- to maintain a record of Board decisions and place names
 - to establish and maintain a publicly available Gazetteer of official geographic names
 - to provide an advisory service about place names and their origins
 - to investigate naming in the Pacific and its relationship to New Zealand place names, and
 - to keep abreast of international developments and maintain a presence in professional circles of nomenclature.
-

What features can be named?

Under section 3 of the NZGB Act 2008, the Board is responsible for naming geographic features within its jurisdiction.

Under section 4 of the NZGB Act 2008, a **geographic feature** includes any

- a natural feature such as a mountain, peak, valley, glen, forest, lagoon, swamp, creek, stream, river, ford, lake, glacier or ice feature, bay, island or harbour (including man-made features of the same type)
 - railway or railway station, but not a railway feature such as a marshalling yard, transfer site, or track point location
 - city, town, village, site, area, or similar place, including localities and suburbs, but not a district, region, or ward of a local authority or a Crown protected area
 - undersea feature, that is, a part of the ocean floor or seabed that has measurable relief or is delimited by relief.
 - A district or region.
-

Official geographic names

The definition of official geographic name is set out in section 4 of the NZGB Act 2008 and includes names

- assigned, approved, or altered by the Board and publicly notified in accordance with the NZGB Act 2008
- for Crown protected areas reviewed and concurred with by the Board
- assigned to, or altered for, Crown protected areas before the NZGB Act 2008 came into effect, whether or not gazetted
- assigned, altered, or discontinued under a Treaty of Waitangi Settlement Act before the NZGB Act 2008 came into effect
- assigned to, or altered for geographic features in Antarctica before the NZGB Act 2008 came into effect, whether or not gazetted
- published in the *Gazette* under the 1946 Act.

46 General guidelines for naming

Introduction

For the Board's policies and guidelines for naming refer to Part Two: Policy Framework.

What is an acceptable name?

The Board considers an acceptable name to be

- a name that has a strong historical, geographical, or local significance
- a name that commemorates a notable event, person or group of people, such as explorers, settlers, surveyors, geologists, or climbers, with a connection to the geographic feature. Examples include Opotiki, and Endeavour Inlet.
- a descriptive name, such as Whanganui River, or Westport.

Note that personal names are generally only accepted posthumously and surnames are preferred.

What is not acceptable?

The Board considers these names to be unacceptable:

- names which are very long, not euphonious, or not easy to say
- place names that are in poor taste or likely to cause offence, and names that are discriminatory or derogatory in terms of ethnicity, gender, creed or political affiliation
- a place name which duplicates another already in common use
- names for minor features, except in very special circumstances. There are no formal guidelines for this and the Board will decide a minor feature classification.

See also section 26 Acceptability of names, section 30 Name duplication, and section 32 Naming of minor features, above.

47 Guidelines for proposals and submissions

Introduction

This section covers the process for name proposals within territorial New Zealand and its offshore islands. Refer to sections 16–21 of the NZGB Act 2008 for the full process to finally decide on a proposal.

An information package is available with every proposal form to help those making proposals fill out the forms correctly.

Exclusions

This section does not cover the processes for proposing

- Treaty settlement names
- Antarctic names. Note that for Antarctica the Board is interested in compiling lists of appropriate names for future use, and seeks public suggestions on an ongoing basis.
- undersea names beyond the 12 nautical mile territorial limit
- Crown protected area names
- district and region name alterations by local authorities.

Information on the naming processes above is available from:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/propose-a-name/index.aspx>

How to propose a name

Under section 15 of the NZGB Act 2008, any person can make a proposal to assign, alter or discontinue a name. The proposal must be in the form provided by the Board, meet the requirements of the Board, and include evidence necessary to support the proposal.

If appropriate the Board itself may make a proposal.

Evidence required

The minimum evidence the Board requires is set out in a [Minimum Requirements policy](#) and [Checklist](#), and includes:

- the location of the place or feature, marked on a map or chart with a scale, and the map/chart grid reference or latitude and longitude. The Board prefers a map or chart published by Land Information New Zealand, or its predecessors
 - the origin, meaning, and significance of the name
 - that local Māori authorities have been consulted on the possibility that an original Māori name may already exist for the feature
 - that consultation has been undertaken with the local community, Department of Conservation, territorial authority, etc, with documentary evidence. See page 86 for more on consultation.
 - copies of any research material gathered
 - references to any appearance of the name in publications
 - if relevant and possible, a photograph of the feature.
-

Continued on next page

47 Guidelines for proposals and submissions, continued

Fees and costs	<p>There is no fee for making a proposal to the Board.</p> <p>Anyone making a proposal must meet their own costs associated with research, investigation and consultation.</p>
Research	<p>It is important to the Board that all proposals it considers have been well researched.</p> <p>Evidence of any relevant historical, geographical, scientific or cultural research should accompany all name proposals. This evidence could include written articles, book references, signed statements, maps and reports.</p>
Consultation	<p>It is important to the Board that appropriate consultation has been carried out for each proposal.</p> <p>Anyone proposing a name is encouraged to consult with relevant groups and people, and provide evidence of this consultation with their proposal.</p> <p>Whether carried out by the proposer, the Board or Te Puni Kōkiri, in all cases it is necessary to consult with the relevant iwi, particularly if the proposal is to alter an existing name.</p> <p>In most cases the proposal should provide documentary evidence of community and local authority consultation.</p> <p>For populated place names the proposer must provide documentary evidence of consultation with the relevant territorial authority.</p> <p>The Board encourages proposers to consult with interested people or organisations to seek their support for a proposal.</p>
Requirement for Geographic Name Proposals	<p>Proposers are required to meet Minimum Requirements before formal processing of standard Geographic Name Proposals will proceed. If Minimum Requirements are not met, then the proposal will not be processed by the Secretariat and the Board will not consider the proposal. This is not declining the proposal, but asserting the Board's right to regulate its own procedures for efficiency and effectiveness. Proposers may resubmit their proposal once they have satisfied the Board's Minimum Requirements.</p>

Continued on next page

47 Guidelines for proposals and submissions, continued

The proposal process

Once a proposal has been made to the Board under section 15 of the NZGB Act 2008, and meet Minimum Requirements, these are the steps:

1. The Secretariat checks the documentation received with the proposal and carries out further archival and historical research/investigation as appropriate, or as resources or timeframes permit.
2. The Secretariat checks that all relevant consultation with interested parties and community groups has been completed and prepares a report about the proposal for the Board at its next meeting. Note that the deadline for processing proposals for the Board meeting is around eight weeks before the next meeting date.
3. The steps outlined in the *Kaupapa for Māori place names* are applied. Refer to page 71 for more information about this Kaupapa.
4. At its meeting the Board considers the proposal, the report from the Secretariat about the proposal, and any other relevant information. The Board takes into account its naming criteria.
5. The Board can decide to accept/support the proposal, defer its decision until further work has been done or decline the proposal.

Accepted or supported proposals

If the Board accepts or supports a proposal, under section 21 of the NZGB Act 2008 it must give public notice of the proposal in the *New Zealand Gazette* and at least one national and one local publication.

Advertising allows the public, including Māori, to have input into proposed names.

The Board must allow submissions for a minimum period of one month. If the Board considers more time is needed for certain proposals, the submission period is generally set at three months.

No submissions or only supporting submissions

If no objections or only supporting submissions are received under section 17 of the NZGB Act 2008, the Board will then make a determination on the proposal and publish the final name in the *New Zealand Gazette* and at least one national and at least one local publication. The [Gazetteer](#) is updated accordingly.

Deferred decisions

If the Board defers its decision it will normally request more information, or undertake further work itself. In consultation with the proposer or nominated members of the Board, the Secretariat may obtain that information.

This information is then incorporated into another report and presented to the Board at its next meeting.

Continued on next page

47 Guidelines for proposals and submissions, continued

Declined proposals

If a proposal is declined, the Secretariat will inform the person or organisation who made the proposal and provide the Board's reasons. Any proposal can be re-submitted but the parties involved would have to demonstrate that they had carried out significant further research and consultation, and had taken into account the reasons that the original proposal was declined by the Board.

Objecting submissions

If the Board receives an objection to a proposal, the Board must decide whether to uphold or reject the objection, and may ask for more information (section 18 of the NZGB Act 2008 refers).

The Board may then make a final decision under section 19 of the NZGB Act 2008 if it agrees with all objections. If it does not agree, the Board must report to the Minister for Land Information under section 20 of the NZGB Act 2008, together with a summary of submissions, and its decision on the proposal with reasons. The Minister may confirm, modify, or reject the Board's decision. The Minister's decision is final and gives the name official status.

The Board will publish the final decision in the *New Zealand Gazette* and at least one national and at least one local publication. The [Gazetteer](#) is also updated.

Official Information Act 1982

All proposals and submissions on proposals are subject to the Official Information Act 1982, and if requested can be released that Act.

All public records are subject to release under the Official Information Act 1982, including submitters' names. Contact details are not provided.

The Board considers that submitters are entering into the public arena by making proposals or submissions.

Decisions

All of the Board's or Minister's decisions are published in the *New Zealand Gazette*, at:

<https://gazette.govt.nz/?OpenDocument>

Board decisions are also posted on LINZ's website at:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/regulatory/place-names/recent-decisions-and-names-interest>

The Gazetteer is available at:

www.linz.govt.nz/new-zealand-gazetteer

Flow chart

The Board has a detailed flow chart of the process for proposing names within territorial New Zealand and its offshore islands at:

http://www.linz.govt.nz/system/files_force/media/pages-attachments/nz-names-process-200811.pdf

48 Forms

Proposal forms

For the forms to make a proposal see:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/propose-a-name/index.aspx>

A separate form is required for each individual proposal for

- geographic features within New Zealand and its offshore islands
 - undersea features
 - Antarctic features
 - Crown protected areas
 - District and region name alterations.
-

Proposals from other agencies

Proposals for Crown protected area names may only be made by the Department of Conservation on the appropriate form.

Proposals for altering District and Region names may only be made by the relevant local authority on the appropriate form.

Treaty settlement names are advanced through negotiation between the Office of Treaty Settlements and the claimants. There is no form.

Online submission forms

Information on how to make a submission on a proposal is at:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/consultation-decisions/make-submission/index.aspx>

When a consultation period is open the Board will make an online submission form available.

49 The New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names

About the Gazetteer

Under section 13 of the NZGB Act 2008 the Board must establish and maintain the New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names (the Gazetteer).

The Gazetteer must contain all official geographic names for features within the Board's jurisdiction, and it must be publicly available.

Contents

The Gazetteer must include the following information for each official geographic name.

- official geographic name
- *New Zealand Gazette* or statutory reference
- type of geographic feature or Crown protected area
- the positional reference for the feature or area. Note that the datum and projection used depend on where the name is located, for example Antarctica, on an offshore island or on the sea floor.

This information may also be included in the Gazetteer:

- background information relevant to the history and name of the feature or area
 - spatial extent of the feature or area.
-

Access

The Gazetteer is at:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/nz-gazetteer-official-names/nzgb-gazetteer#zoom=0&lat=-41.14127&lon=172.5&layers=BTT>

50 Other databases and references

Antarctica

Names from Antarctica's continental shelf and the Ross Sea region are published in the [Gazetteer](#). See page 90. The Gazetteer only contains official names in Antarctica assigned by the Board.

The Gazetteer is not an exhaustive list of names in Antarctica because the Board does not have exclusive jurisdiction to assign, alter, discontinue or approve names for all areas of the Antarctic continent.

These are some alternative sources of Antarctic names:

SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica

The Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) publishes the Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica (CGA) as an international resource. It is a compilation of all existing geographic names in Antarctica, and is available as a searchable database at:

<https://data.aad.gov.au/aadc/gaz/scar/>

United States Geological Survey (USGS) Antarctic Names Database

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) Antarctic Names Database maintains a comprehensive database for names in the Antarctic continent that the United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names (US-ACAN) has approved. The USGS Antarctic Names Database is available , on the right hand side of:

<http://geonames.usgs.gov/pls/gnispublic/>

Australian Antarctic Division

The Australian Antarctic Division hosts the catalogue of Antarctic names from the CGA. Australian Official Antarctic names, are here:

<https://data.aad.gov.au/aadc/gaz/>

Continued on next page

50 Other databases and references, continued

Undersea feature names

Undersea feature names are published in the [Gazetteer](#). The Gazetteer contains official undersea feature names the Board has assigned as well as unofficial names.

The Gazetteer is not an exhaustive list of official names because the Board does not have exclusive jurisdiction to assign, alter, discontinue or approve names for all undersea features beyond the limits of New Zealand's continental shelf.

These are some alternative sources of undersea feature names:

GEBCO Gazetteer of Geographic Names of Undersea Features

Individual countries only have the exclusive right to assign names to undersea features within their territorial sea (for New Zealand this is within 12 nautical miles of our coastline). Beyond territorial seas, the international requirement is for a group of international experts, the General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans (GEBCO) Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names (SCUFN), to review proposals.

In New Zealand the Board decides any undersea feature names beyond the 12 NM territorial limit and within New Zealand's legal continental shelf, before submitting them to SCUFN. See the Board's Standard for undersea feature names NZGBS60000 at:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/regulatory/60000>

The criteria defined in this standard are closely aligned to SCUFN's criteria to ensure the names of undersea features are consistent internationally.

SCUFN maintains and makes available the names information in the form of a digital Gazetteer of undersea feature names at:

http://www.gebco.net/data_and_products/undersea_feature_names/

NZ202 Chart Catalogue

The New Zealand Chart Catalogue includes an index to charts by region, a numerical chart list, ocean sounding charts and the general bathymetric chart of the oceans (GEBCO). The catalogue is at:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/hydro/charts/nz202-chart-catalogue>

Continued on next page

50 Other databases and references, continued

Māori names

Refer to the [Gazetteer](#) for official Māori names and dual or alternative names.

The Board also recommends using the Waikato University Index of Māori Names to find unofficial Māori names, available at:

<http://www.waikato.ac.nz/library/resources/nzc/fletcher/>

LINZ holds some Māori pā names in its Topo Database (available for downloading from the LINZ Data Service at <http://data.linz.govt.nz/>).

The Māori Land Court holds records dating from 1862.

Other resources

The Board provides a general guide to the resources available when researching place name proposals at:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/find-names/researching-names/nzgb-resources/index.aspx>

51 Board publications

List of publications

The Board has published these items, which can be downloaded from:

<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/about-geographic-board/maps-publications/index.aspx>

Publication	Notes
New Act for Geographic Board Factsheet	Information about the NZGB Act 2008
Place Naming in New Zealand Brochure	Information about place naming in New Zealand
Te Ika a Māui, The Land and its People	A map of names c 1840 Map reference NZMS 346/1
Te Wai Pounamu, The Land and its People	A map of names c 1840 Map reference NZMS 346/2
He Korero Pūrākau Mo Ngā Taunahanahatanga a Ngā Tūpuna, Place Names of the Ancestors, A Māori Oral History Atlas	First edition ISBN 0-477-00049-5 Out of print Reprint ISBN 978-0-477-00049-9 available Refer to page 65 for more information
Ngā Tohu Pūmahara, The Survey Pegs of the Past, Understanding Māori Place Names	ISBN 0-477-01462-3
Asia and Pacific, United Nations map names	Map reference NZMS 347

Also see the Guidelines for Treaty of Waitangi Claimants:

http://www.linz.govt.nz/system/files_force/media/pages-attachments/NZGB-Draft-guidelines-for-Treaty-of-Waitangi-claimants.pdf

Publication purchases

Limited copies of the above maps and books not marked as out of print can be purchased from:

Blue Star
33-43 Jackson Street
Petone, Wellington 5045

Email: linz.support@bluestargroup.co.nz
Phone: 0800 504 704

52 Contact details

Online

Information about the Board is available at:
<http://www.linz.govt.nz/placenames/index.aspx>

You can also find the Board's information through the New Zealand Government's website at <https://www.govt.nz/> by typing **NZGB** in the search box on the top right hand side.

Email

You can use the **Contact us** form on the LINZ website or address emails directly to:
customersupport@linz.govt.nz

Telephone

Phone 0800 665 463 (New Zealand tollfree only)
 +64 4 460 0110

Mail

Secretary for the New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o
Aotearoa
c/- Land Information New Zealand
155 The Terrace
PO Box 5501
Wellington 6145
New Zealand

Glossary

Term	Definition
1946 Act	New Zealand Geographic Board Act 1946
adopted name	an undersea feature name that has been published in the GEBCO Gazetteer or on official charts and maps, and that has been reviewed by the Board and adopted as an official name
altered name	a name that has been altered for a geographic feature or place, making it official, having been changed by a determination of the Board or the Minister
alternative name	one of two or more official names for a geographic feature or place. Either alternative name may be used, but they can be used together, for example, Mount Taranaki or Mount Egmont. See dual name
approved name	former recorded name for a geographic feature or place that has been reviewed by the Board and approved as an official name without public consultation
assigned name	an official name assigned to a geographic feature or place that did not previously have an official name by a determination of the Board or the Minister. NB: The process to assign a name is normally initiated by a proposal. If a recorded name is “made official” following the full consultative process then it becomes an assigned name, not an approved name
Board	New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa
cadastre	the system used to record and locate boundaries of land
CGA	Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica
collected name	an unofficial original Māori name (as defined in the NZGB Act 2008) for a feature that has been listed by the Board in the Gazetteer. Collected original Māori names may not have been fully researched or validated by the Secretariat and may not appear in official documents
Crown protected area	<p>an area of land administered by the Department of Conservation that is held for the purpose of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> conservation park, ecological area, sanctuary area, wilderness area, amenity area, wildlife management area (Conservation Act 1987) Government purpose reserve, historic reserve, nature reserve, recreation reserve, scenic reserve, scientific reserve (Reserves Act 1977) marine reserve (Marine Reserves Act 1971) national park (National Parks Act 1980).
declined name	an unofficial name for a geographic feature that was proposed to and declined by the Board
descriptive name	a name that uses words to describe the physical characteristics of a feature eg windy, rocky, lofty, flat, broken, jagged, long, black, etc
determination	the final decision on a proposal, made by the Board, Minister, or Minister of Conservation

Term	Definition
discontinued name	a name for a geographic feature or place that was previously official or recorded but which has been made unofficial by a determination of the Board or Minister or Minister of Conservation or by statute of Parliament
district or region name	the statutory name of a district or a region as defined by the Local Government Act 2002, or the official name as determined by the Board or Minister. NB: District and region names are statutory names unless they have been made official by alteration by the Board or Minister
DOC	Department of Conservation
dual name	an official name comprised of two name parts, normally from different languages. All parts of a dual name must be used together, for example Aoraki / Mount Cook, Stewart Island / Rakiura. See alternative name.
euphony	agreeable sound, especially in the phonetic quality of words
Gazetteer	The New Zealand Gazetteer of Official Geographic Names—section 13 of the NZGB Act 2008
GEBCO	General Bathymetric Chart of the Oceans
geographic feature	<p>a physical or cultural object that a name can be given to. The jurisdiction of the Board is restricted to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural features (such as a mountain, peak, valley, glen, forest, lagoon, swamp, creek, stream, river, ford, lake, glacier or ice feature, bay, island or harbour [including man-made features of the same type]) • railways or railway stations, but not railway features (such as marshalling yards, transfer sites or track point locations) • places [see separate definition] • undersea features.
hapū	kinship group, clan, sub tribe—section of a large kinship group
IBC	International Bathymetric Charts
IHO	International Hydrographic Organisation
INT	International Nautical Charts
iwi	extended kinship group, tribe, nation, people—often refers to a large group of people descended from a common ancestor
kainga	home, address, residence, village, habitation, habitat
Keyhole Markup Language (KML)	<p>an international standard language for expressing geographic annotation and visualization, used by Google™ Earth, see:</p> <p>http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/kml/</p>
LINZ	Land Information New Zealand
Mana Whenua	Customary authority of a kinship group over and of land
Minister	Minister for Land Information
<i>New Zealand Gazette</i>	the official newspaper of the New Zealand Government

Term	Definition
New Zealand Geographic Board Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa	the Board responsible for assigning, approving, adopting, altering, validating or discontinuing official names for geographic features
NZ	New Zealand
NZGB Act 2008	New Zealand Geographic Board (Ngā Pou Taunaha o Aotearoa) Act 2008
NZMS	New Zealand Map Series
official name	The name of a geographic feature deemed as such by the Board. There are five types of official name: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. assigned 2. approved 3. altered 4. adopted 5. valid and validated 6. other legislation
original Māori name	A traditional Māori place name that existed prior to European settlement
OTS	Office of Treaty Settlements
pā	fortified village, fort, stockade, screen, blockade (especially a fortified one) or settlement
PCPN	Permanent Committee on Place Names
place	a city, town, village, site, area, locality, suburb or similar place. It excludes Crown protected areas, and districts, regions, and wards of local authorities
proposal	an application to the Board to assign, alter, or discontinue an official or recorded name
proposed name	an unofficial name for a geographic feature or place that has been proposed to but not yet considered by the Board
recorded name	an unofficial name for a geographic feature that appears in at least two publicly available and authoritative publications
region name	see district name
replaced name	a previously official or recorded name that has been replaced by an official altered name
rohe	boundary, district, region, territory, area, border (of land)
SCAR	Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research—an international committee on scientific activities in Antarctica that includes a subcommittee that seeks agreement and consistency in assigning place names in Antarctica by different jurisdictions
SCUFN	Sub-Committee on Undersea Feature Names
Secretariat	the LINZ staff responsible for providing administrative support and advice to the Board

Term	Definition										
statutory reference	<p>The Act of Parliament under which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a Treaty name became official (before the NZGB Act 2008) • the Deed of Settlement listing a Treaty name to be enacted • a Crown protected area is held • an official name is discontinued (if not by determination of the Board). 										
tangata whenua	local people, hosts, indigenous people of the land—people born of the whenua, that is, of the placenta and of the land where the people's ancestors have lived and where their placenta is buried										
taonga	treasure										
te reo Māori	the Māori language										
tikanga Māori	correct procedure, custom, habit, lore, method, manner, rule, way, code, meaning, plan, practice, convention										
TPK	Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)										
transliteration	conversion of text from one language to another										
translocation	physical movement of the location of a name to a new location, sometimes resulting in altered spelling										
Treaty name	an official name that was part of a Treaty of Waitangi Claim Settlement										
UN	United Nations										
undersea feature	a part of the ocean floor or seabed that has measurable relief or that is delimited by relief										
UNGEGN	United Nations Group of Experts on Geographic Names										
unofficial name	<p>a name of a geographic feature that has either been discontinued or has not been deemed official by the Board. There are several classifications of unofficial names, eg:</p> <table> <tr> <td>1. discontinued</td><td>6. replaced</td></tr> <tr> <td>2. collected</td><td>7. declined</td></tr> <tr> <td>3. recorded</td><td>8. proposed</td></tr> <tr> <td>4. withdrawn</td><td>9. original Māori name</td></tr> <tr> <td>5. deleted</td><td>10. minimum requirements not met</td></tr> </table>	1. discontinued	6. replaced	2. collected	7. declined	3. recorded	8. proposed	4. withdrawn	9. original Māori name	5. deleted	10. minimum requirements not met
1. discontinued	6. replaced										
2. collected	7. declined										
3. recorded	8. proposed										
4. withdrawn	9. original Māori name										
5. deleted	10. minimum requirements not met										
US-ACAN	United States Advisory Committee on Antarctic Names										
USBGN	United States Board on Geographic Names										
validated name	an official name for a feature in Antarctica or a Crown protected area that was assigned or altered prior to the NZGB Act 2008 but not published in the <i>Gazette</i> , and since has been validated and gazetted under the NZGB Act 2008										
Web Feature Service (WFS)	<p>this Open Geospatial Consortium Web Feature Service allows retrieval of geospatial data encoded in Geography Markup Language (GML) from multiple Web Feature Services.</p> <p>http://www.opengeospatial.org/standards/wfs</p>										
withdrawn name	an unofficial name that was proposed but was not proceeded with at the request of the proposer										